# THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,289—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA


## SHIPPING.

### ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | | | | |
| ...nd March | * ARCADIA | 7000 | .... | ... |
| ... | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 1st April | MARMORA | 10509 | .... | ... |
| ... | CALEDONIA | 7856 | .... | ... |
| 8th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9600 |
| ... | MANTUA | 10883 | .... | ... |
| ... | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9606 |
| ... | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | ... |
| ... | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10890 |
| ... | EGYPT | 7915 | .... | ... |
| ... | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTAN | 9671 |
| June | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 17th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7932 |
| 26th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7856 | .... | ... |
| 1st July | DEVANHA | 8092 | MALWA | 10883 |
| 8th ,, | HIMALAYA | 6898 | .... | ... |
| 15th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10512 |
| 22nd ,, | ARABIA | 7933 | .... | ... |
| 29th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10509 |
| ... | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | ... |

...e above Mail Steamers are fitted with ...S TELEGRAPHY.

...eamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, ...don.

...rindisi transhipment to a connecting ...

... BALLARD PIER on day ...gers must attend at that place ...al Inspection by the Health ...

... cannot go on board the ...

...NGER STEAMERS, ... Rates.

... 7,000 tons, will leave ...ESDAY, 22nd MARCH, ...S, PLYMOUTH and ...gers in ONE CLASS ...

Return. Rs. 744 or Rs. 921 Rs. 793 or Rs. 980 ...e Surtax.

...AITS, CHINA, ... NEWZEALAND.

... Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ... on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the ...nila, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued ...favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, ...pply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

## GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

### PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

| | |
|---|---|
| PASSAGES | Booked without charge. |
| BERTHS | Carefully Selected. |
| STEAMER PLANS | Sent for Inspection. |
| HANDBOOK | Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis. |
| BAGGAGE | Shipped and Insured. |
| PASSENGERS | Met on arrival. |
| CALCUTTA: | GRINDLAY & Co. |
| LONDON: | GRINDLAY & Co. |

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE Transhipping at PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Rubattino | 4,580 | L. Mancini | ...15th April 1911 |
| D. Baldaino | 4,590 | D. Maganzine | ...15th May 1911 |
| R. Rubattino | 4580 | L. Mancbini | ...15th June 1911 |

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

| | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|---|---|---|---|
| Single Tickets | Rs. 500 | Rs. 350 | Rs. 165 |
| Return Tickets available two years | Rs. 750* | Rs. 525 | Rs. 247 8 |

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | ...16th April 1911 |
| Ischia | 6,000 | G. Beleito | ...16th May 1911 |
| Capri | 6,000 | P. Figari | ...16th June 1911 |

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 150 to SINGAPORE Rs. 205 and to HONGKONG Rs. 280.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HAVRE AND ENGLAND (Weymouth)

VIA SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins, saloonships, for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

For further particulars, apply to:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:— 4½ inch by 4 inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 8 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

## SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dwarka | 1695 | Thurs. | 23rd March. | 9 a.m. | via C. M. |
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 24th March. | 6 a.m. | † direct. |
| Linga | 2171 | Mon. | 27th March. | 11 a.m. | *P D & C M |

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGHOLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Lalpura," 3269 tons, on Monday, the 27th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gharbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Bureh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR MALABAR, COAST PORTS, COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Ismaila" 5265 tons, sailing on or about the 24th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arakan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

22nd March, 1911.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Cap'ain. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | THURSDAY |
| Dumbea | 5,885 | Robufat | ...13th April 1911. |
| Armand Behic | 6,385 | Guionnet | ...11th May 1911. |
| Caledonien | 4,130 | Lafont | ... 8th June 1911. |
| Oceanien | 4,143 | Sellier | ... 6th July 1911. |
| Polynesien | 6,363 | Bruno | ...31st July 1911. |
| Salazie | 4,147 | Riquier | ... 3rd Aug. 1911. |
| Australien | 6,365 | | ...29th Sept. 1911. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigation General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caledonien | 4,130 | Lafont | ...24th Mar. 1911. |
| Oceanien | 4,143 | Sellier | ...21st April ,, |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS, Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

ANCHOR LINE SAILINGS.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

| Steamer. | Tonnage. | Captain. | Leave Bombay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Olympia | 5124 | Geo. Mitchell | 26th Mar. 1911 |
| Circassia | 5716 | C F Osborne R N R | 15th Apl. ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 24th ,, ,, |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 7th May ,, |
| Elysia | 6363 | A. Haig | 20th ,, ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 9th June ,, |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 21st ,, ,, |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 11th July ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 23rd ,, ,, |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 8th Aug. ,, |
| Elysia | 6363 | A. Haig | 21st ,, ,, |
| Massilia | 5091 | J. Thomson | 8th Sept. ,, |
| Olympia | 5124 | G. Mitchell | 23rd ,, ,, |
| Circassia | 6716 | C F Osborne R N R | 9th Oct. ,, |
| Scindia | 5106 | Wm. Kelso | 21st ,, ,, |
| Castalia | 6388 | J. Hamilton | 4th Nov. ,, |
| Elysia | 6363 | A. Haig | 18th ,, ,, |

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers:—

| | Single. | Return |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Suez | Rs. 418 | 627 |
| Bombay to Portsaid | ,, 446 | 677 |
| Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 578 | 924 |
| Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool | ,, 653 | 999 |
| Bombay to Gibraltar | ,, 590 | 891 |
| Bombay to Liverpool | ,, 605 | 957 |
| Bombay to New York | ,, 808 | 1,340 |
| Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez | ,, 446 | |

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay

For any further information regarding passage apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., AGENTS, Bombay

BLANKES B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

11 Gold Medals awarded. Number of inventions patented

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE, FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S. | Mauli's |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Cebu |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Madras | Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Rangoon | Klang (F. M. States) | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Seremban (F. M. States) | Tientsin |
| Karachi | Bangkok | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Batavia | Yokohama |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | Saigon | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG, Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD

CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 20,00,000

RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 28,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every Description transacted RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY, Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $ 3,250,000,000

RESERVE FUND and undivided profits ..... Gold $ 3,375,444,33

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay. | Cebu. | San Francisco. |
| Calcutta. | Shanghai. | Washington. |
| Singapore. | Hankow. | Mexico. |
| Hongkong. | Peking. | Panama. |
| Canton. | Yokobama. | Colon. |
| Manila. | Kobe. | Empire. |

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and cable transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

H. A. W. BRENT, Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE, 42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

CUPS, BOWLS, SHIELDS, MEDALS.

Our up-to-date collection of PRIZE TROPHIES is not only the largest in Western India, but it offers a variety for selection, which is unapproached in DESIGN & PRICE.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITH, &c.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—

GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.

MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.

PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.

ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.

WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.

BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.

Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class House of Italy and France.

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS

Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

MOTORING

either by car or cycle reaches the acme of comfort only when Dunlop Tyres are fitted. Their extraordinary resilience ensures that silky motion which makes the car or cycle seem to glide on the wind.

Dunlops are economical.

HAVE THE BEST BY SPECIFYING

DUNLOP

Dunlop Tyres are made scientifically to withstand fair and unfair usage.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

BUY "SHELL" BRAND 150° KEROSENE OIL.

SHELL HAS EVERYONE'S LOUDEST LAUDATIONS.

For particulars apply to—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., GRAHAM'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

"LORD REAY LECTURESHIP."

DR. R. B. BILLIMORIA (M.D.), will deliver a series of TWO LECTURES in connection with the abovementioned Lectureship, in the New Lecture Theatre, at the Grant Medical College, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd and 29th March, 1911 at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT :—Vaccine Therapy.

All members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

C. H. L. MEYER, M.D., Lt.-Col., I.M.S.,
Ag. Principal, Grant Medical College.

Grant Medical College,
Bombay, 18th March, 1911.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1911, at 4 P. M. (S. T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt Directors' Report and Audited Accounts upto 31st December, 1910.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring one.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd March to 6th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. D. SASSOON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th March, 1911.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, at 3-15 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th March to the 11th April, 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on TUESDAY, the 28th March, 1911, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business :—

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

To elect two Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

To transact any other business which may be brought forward.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 29th March to the 11th April 1911, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th March, 1911.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE beg to announce that we have ADMITTED Mr. DONALD G. HILL and Mr. J. KNOX as PARTNERS in our Firm from 1st March, 1911.

HILL, SON & THOMAS,
Stevedores and Contractors.

Bombay, 18th March, 1911.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MFG. COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 17-8-0 per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1911, to those Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 6th March, 1911.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing and Manufg. Co., Ltd.

Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 6th March, 1911.

THE TEXTILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders, held this day, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 (rupees twenty), per Share was sanctioned, being payable on or after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1911, to those Shareholders, whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 6th March, 1911.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of the Share Certificates at the Company's Registered Office, at Forbes' Building, Home Street, Fort, Bombay.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA AND SONS,
Agents,
The Textile Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Bombay, 6th March, 1911.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st April, 1911, by Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R.N., for the purchase of the composite single screw gunboat "REDBREAST" with her engines, boilers and all fittings and stores now on board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "Redbreast" was built in Government Dockyard, Pembroke, in 1889, is 165 feet long, 31 feet beam, and 805 tons displacement and 720 indicated Horse Power.

The Fittings and Stores comprise :—

Boats, awnings, auxiliary machinery, anchors and cables, pumps and fire engines, and electric light apparatus.

The purchaser must remove the Vessel from the Government Dockyard, within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard. No guarantee will be given with the boilers.

Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to the decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed list of stores for sale with ship, and any further particulars should be addressed to Lieutenant-Commander the Hon. R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN, R. N., Admiral's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay.

R. O. B. BRIDGEMAN,
Lieutenant-Commander, R. N.

6th March, 1911.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "CHINA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

A WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN, will run from BOMBAY to LONAVLA, on SATURDAY, the 25th March, 1911, and an UP WEEK-END EXPRESS TRAIN will run from LONAVLA to BOMBAY on MONDAY, the 27th March, 1911.

On and from the 1st April 1911, and until further notice, a Weekly Express Train for Neral, Khandala, and Lonavla will leave Victoria Terminus every SATURDAY, unless otherwise notified, also a Return Train leaving Lonavla every MONDAY.

Full particulars as to Timings, etc., can be obtained from the Foster Notice exhibited at Stations.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th March, 1911.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 30th March, 1911 at 10-30 A. M. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Balance-sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1910.
2. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. Lealie as a director in place of Mr. J. J. Gazdar, absent in England.
3. To appoint directors in place of those who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the directors.

By Order of the Board,
C. N. WADIA & Co.,
Agents.
The Century Spinning & Mfg. Coy. Ld.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 30th March, 1911, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 2nd March, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate of DEVIDAS PITAMBER, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, employed in private service, deceased.

BAI KASTUR, widow of DEVIDAS PITAMBER of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bazar-Gate, within the Fort, on behalf of LAKHMIDAS DEVIDAS, the Minor Son of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this sixteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Eleven and in the First year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
The 16th day of March, 1911.
Messrs. MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership existing between KHANSAHEB KARMALLY JOOSAB, Mr. NOOR MAHOMED JOOSAB, Mr. JAFFER JOOSAB and Mr. RAHIM JOOSAB, who carried on amongst others the business of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Baroda Tramway Co. Ltd., under the name, style and firm of Messrs KARMALLY BROTHERS, and the Secretaries of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd., under the name, style and firm of Messrs. JAFFER JOOSAB and Co., was DISSOLVED by mutual consent, on the 30th day of June, 1910. And notice is further given that from the aforesaid date Khansaheb Karmally Joosab and Mr. Noor Mahomed Joosab have been carrying on the business of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Baroda Tramway Co., Ltd, on their own account under the name of Messrs. Karmally Brothers and that Mr. Rahim Joosab has been carrying on the business of Secretary of the All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd., on his own account under the name of RAHIM JOOSAB and Co., and that Mr. Jaffer Joosab is not in any way interested in either of the business aforesaid.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1911.

THAKOREDAS & Co.,
Attorneys-at-Law.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RUNNING OF SPECIAL TRAINS FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY, ON THURSDAYS, IN CONNECTION WITH THE THROUGH OVERLAND MAILS UP TO 20TH APRIL, 1911.

A SPECIAL TRAIN will run from DELHI to BOMBAY, on each of the following dates, leaving Delhi at 8-15 a.m. and arriving Bombay at 3-0 P.M. the next day. Intermediate Timings can be obtained at G. I. P. Railway Stations :—

Thursday, 23rd " " ...To meet s.s. "Persia"
" 30th " " ...To meet s.s. "Marmora"
" 6th April " " ...To meet s.s. "Caledonia"
" 20th " " ...To meet s.s. "Mantua"

For passengers from and via Lucknow a Compo (I and II Class) carriage will run from Lucknow by the 9-25 A.M. Passenger Train due at Jhansi at 4-2 P.M., where it will be attached to the Special Train. Berths can be reserved by the specials from any Stations, north of Itarsi on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction or the Station Master, Jhansi.

No reserved accommodation can be booked by these Special Trains through from a foreign line except from Lucknow. All passengers booked via Delhi from Foreign Lines will have to change at Delhi Junction, but these specials will not wait for any Foreign Line Train which may be running late.

On the days these specials run, no reserved accommodation either compartments or carriages will be allowed by the ordinary Up Punjab Mail from any Station on this Railway.

Reserved carriages or compartments can be arranged by the specials, but only from Delhi, Muttra, Agra Cantonment, Gwalior, Lucknow, Cawnpore and Jhansi, on application to the Station Superintendent, Delhi Junction, or the Station Master, Jhansi, giving 72 hours' notice. Such reserved accommodation will be provided only as far as the load of the train will permit or in the case of accommodation from Lucknow and Cawnpore to the extent of the bogie carriage running from Lucknow.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publishers, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore from and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | ...Dep. | 11-15 | Simla | ...Dep. | 8- 0 |
| Rutlam | ...Arr. | 10-20 | Kalka | ...Arr. | 14-43 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 10-35 | Do. | ...Dep. | 16- 0 |
| Muttra | ...Arr. | 22-22 | Umballa | ...Arr. | 18-22 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 22-42 | Do. | ...Dep. | 19- 0 |
| Delhi | ...Arr. | 1-45 | Saharanpur | ...Arr. | 20-48 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 2- 5 | Do. | ...Dep. | 21-22 |
| Meerut | ...Arr. | 3-49 | Meerut | ...Arr. | 23-42 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 3-59 | Do. | ...Dep. | 23-53 |
| Saharanpur | ...Arr. | 6-21 | Delhi | ...Arr. | 1-36 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 6-36 | Do. | ...Dep. | 2- 0 |
| Umballa | ...Arr. | 8-20 | Muttra | ...Arr. | 4-55 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 8-40 | Do. | ...Dep. | 5-15 |
| Kalka | ...Arr. | 11- 0 | Rutlam | ...Arr. | 17-20 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 11-30 | Do. | ...Dep. | 17-40 |
| Simla | ...Arr. | 13-20 | Bombay | ...Arr | 7-15 |

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 14, Cuffe Parade Bungalow, Colaba Reclamation, opposite the Colaba Railway Station, the very valuable and neatly made artistic design household furniture by Benjamin, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, dining table and chairs by Benjamin, elegant made sideboard, drawing-room suite lined silk in 10 pieces, real crown derbyvases with gold flower blackwood open carved furniture, one nearly new ebonised grand cottage piano in good order, single and double mirror door almyrahs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, combination chest-of drawers, cloth and gown presses, Singer sewing machines, large electric figure lamp, real parian figures, book cases, one large Milner's fire proof safe, tiled top teapoys, English combination writing desk, one large travelling chest of best Elkington platedware consisting of spoons and forks, etc., large Imari vases, Corinthian pillar hall lamp by Army and Navy, table lamps, medicine chest, old China plates and jars, one pair richly engraved curry dishes and one tea set in four pieces by Reed and Barton, upholster chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, jail-made cane chairs, fancy beaded chucks, mother-o'-pearl inlaid screen, hatstand, meatsafe, cooking utensils, Persian carpets, etc., etc., the property of J. C. Brooks proceeding to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING LANDS, CUTTING GRASS, CATCHING FISH, COLLECTING MANGO CROP, CHIKOO CROP, COCOANUTS, etc.

By order of Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Tardeo Flat Chowki, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 8 a. m., (B.T.), the several rights mentioned hereunder :—

(7) Rights of cutting grass (4 rights for the period of one year and 3 for 5 months) from the Old Sonapur ground at Worlee, Agripada Drain, Curry Road, Arthur Road Health Camp, Main Drain between Arthur Road and Clerk Road, Old Hindu Cemetery to north of Clerk Road and from Old Mogul Cemetery on the south of Clerk Road.

(1) Right of catching fish from water channel on Municipal ground at Cooris, for one year.

(1) Right of drawing toddy from the date trees standing on the burial ground at Haines Road for one year.

(2) Rights of cultivating cocoanuts from the Cauriwady Cemetery at Mahim Bazaar Road, and from Worlee New Cemetery for one year.

(10) Rights of cultivating grounds for one year at as many different places such as Cooris, Sion, Mahim and Worlee reclamation grounds, ground at Arthur Road, with right to take water from tank as well as pieces of land at Sewri, Delisle Road adjoining the Sheep Market, and 3 different plots at Tardeo.

For details and conditions of sales of the above rights apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or to the Deputy Health Officer G. Ward in his office near the G. I. P. Railway, Parel Station, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the higher or any offer.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.)

1 second hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 grey roay quiet in harness.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the following :—

By order of the concerned—
1 bunch pearls, 12 strings about 825 pearls.
1 pearl.
1 emerald and diamond ring.
1 gold coin.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Fazulbhoy Jaffer—
F. J —6349-50—2 crate each 24 doz. glove rock teapots.

On account of the concerned—
100 dozen English plates flat and deep 7 8 and 9.
75 pairs Ladies' and Gents' boots and shoes.
25 pieces, parian figures.
A lot of remnants of woollen pieces goods and Oxford shirtings and prints.
One second-hand circular-fronted English made one or two horses carrier Broom.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1911.

MESSRS. A. READYMONEY AND CO.,
No. 18, Meadows Streets, Fort.

GRAND OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE VALUABLE DIAMONDS.

Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, No. 18, Meadows Street, Fort, (opposite the Bombay Electric Co.), THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March 1911, at 2 p.m. (B.T.,) by order of the Mortgagee and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Jethabhai Javerchand, the following jewellery :—

1 diamond necklace, in 55 pieces weighing, about 51 6-16 ruttee.
1 diamond ring weighing about 14 14 1-4-16 ruttee
1 pair diamond ear-stud weighing about 10 14-16 ruttee.
1 diamond ring, weighing about 10 14-16 ruttee.
1 diamond nose-stud weighing about 1 3-4 ruttee.
1 pair diamond and ruby bangles.

By order of the concerned.—
1 emerald necklace, set with diamond and pearls.

The above jewellery is on view at the Auctioneers' Sale Rooms.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1911.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

THE ROYAL WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENTAL AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB,

Will present at 9-30 P. M. on MARCH 23RD and 24TH,

A MUSICAL BURLESQUE,
ENTITLED
THE MODERN ALADDIN
written by
LEONARD STARTZ.

THE BAND of the Royal Warwickshire Regt. will form the Orchestra.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price to all except first seats.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

FLYING.

THIS EVENING
6-30 P. M. (S. T.)
MACHINE
LIGHTED
BY
ELECTRICITY.
OVAL.

Regimental Band in attendance DURING
FLYING
ADMISSION—Rs. 5, 2, Re. 1, and 8 As.
ADMISSION—As. 4, day time and As. 8, night time 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE

AN UNIQUE ATTRACTION.
THE RAPE
OF THE
SABINES
OR
THE LAYS OF ANCIENT ROME.

A Magnificent Colored Film.
TOTO AND THE FLAG.
Across the world like a shot.
TONTOLINI'S LOVE EPISODE.
OUR MAD COMEDIAN GOES SERENADING
AND
MANY OTHER NEW PICTURES.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS—Daily 8 to 9 A. M.
EVENING Do. Daily 6 to 8 with Band on Thursdays and Saturdays.
NIGHT SESSIONS—Saturdays only 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.

## BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | ... | Yen. 48,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | ... | " 24,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS... | ... | " 16,850,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tieling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

SAPAT & CO.,
Chemists, Bombay, No. 2.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

POPPY LEVER WATCH.—Nickel Silver, elegant shaped, serviceable, non-magnetic Watch, Rs. 10.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Hornby Road and Church Gate St., Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinner served till late hours.

SMALL FLAT TO LET, on best part Apollo Bunder, 2nd FLOOR, comfortably Furnished, from May 1; six months certain, suitable European married couple or two bachelors. Rent 175. Apply Box No. 2522, care of this Office.

WE STOCK new and second-hand motor cars, serviceable and cheap accessories. We undertake Electrical Installations. Satisfaction assured. Inquiries solicited. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Grear Street Fort.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3 3/32d. to 1s. 4 3/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Rs. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
for Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

## BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £ 1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £ 562,500 |
| RESERVE FUNDS | £ 285,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 200,000,000, (£8,000,000.)

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL (fully paid up) | £ 8,000,000 |
| SURPLUS | £ 1,360,000 |

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France Bombay, Tunis, Melbourne, Sydney, Cairo, Alexandria Port Said and all principal towns on Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credits issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 7, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, Merchandise to

L. CAMBE,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £ 1,600,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | £ 800,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE :
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Entebbe, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kampala, Uganda. |
| Cawnpore | Nuwara-Eliya. | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 147, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 16,250,000 |
| Gold Reserve F

# DAILY MARKET REPORT.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 20.] [BOMBAY, March 21.

## FINANCIAL.

| | | Rates. | Plus. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1/2 per cent. | Consols ... | 81 3-8 | 3-16 | |
| do. | Treasury ... | 93 3-4 | 1-4 | |
| 1-2 do. | Sterling Loan ... | 96 | | unchgd |
| 1-2 do. | Gov. Securities... | 84 3-8 | | unchgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | | 24 1-4 | | 1-16 |
| do. | 2 months' hence... | 24 3-8 | | 1-8 |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | | 53 5-8 | | 1-8 |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | | 25-29 | 1-2 | 0 1/4 |
| do. do. | at Berlin... | 20-44 | 1-2 | 1-2 |
| do. do. | New York... | 4-85 | 1-4 | unchgd |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | | 3 p.c. | | since |
| do. | Short London Bills | 9th | | inst. |
| | 3 months' sight .. | 2 3-8 | | 1-16 |
| do. | Indian Bank Bills | | | |
| | 6 months' sight... | 2 1-4 | | unchgd |
| do. | 3 months' Fine | | | |
| | Trade Bills... | 2 7-8 | | unchgd |
| do. | 6 months' Fine | | | |
| | Trade Bills... | 2 7-8 | | unchgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | | 2 7-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. | 7 day Market Loans... | 2 7-8 | 1-8 | |

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 7-8 unchgd.
Declining Tone of Silver.—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

## COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | Good business done. | Steady. |
| Futures | ... | Steady. |
| East Indian | ... | Quiet. |
| Manchester | | Quiet, but firm. |
| Total Sales | ... | 12,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | | 1,500 |
| Imports | ... | 19,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... | 7·77+01 |
| Action F. G. F. Brown | ... | 9 7-8+1-2 |

DELIVERY PRICES :—

| | Apl.-May | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 7·50 | 7·50 | 7·46 |
| | —03 | —03 | —03 |
| | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
| | 6·84 | 6·71 | 6·65 |
| | —06 | —06 | —06 |

Bales.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ... | 8,000 |
| year | ... | 12,000 |
| in | ... | 3,000 |
| | ... | 9,000 |
| | ... | 14·80+05 |

Advanced on bullish Government ginners' report and on bull support and short covering.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ... | 14 5-8 unchgd |
| | ... | 14·47+01 |
| | ... | 14·56+01 |
| | | Easy. |

REPORT—

The United States Census Bureau in its final report to-day gives 13,940,000 Bales as being ginned.

## WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi ... 34 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Red Karachi ... 31 1-2
Do. Months—Feb.-March.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Wheat afloat for United Kingdom ... 3,830,000

## SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship | ...46 1-2 |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship | ...47 1-2—3-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk. Nearest. Value. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...41 1-2—1-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk. | |
| Tone of Rapeseed—Easier. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship | ...70 3-4—1 1-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Done. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Tone of Linseed—Flat. | |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) | ...68 1-4—1-4 |
| Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Sellers. | |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber | ...6 3 1-2—Value.—Dull. |

METALS—

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper Brasiers | ...£66 3-4 |
| Yellow Metal | ... d 6 |
| Standard Copper G M B | ... £54 15-16 |

FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal ... 10

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 13 8 1-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment...May-Aug.
Tone—Firm, with a fair business.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...13 1 1-2—Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...March-April.
Tone—High prices asked check business
German Beet-root 88 o/o ...10 8 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...April.
Tone—Market excited, Speculative buying closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ...14-6 Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...March-Aug.
Tone—Firm at the advance.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...11 10 1-2—Value.
Months of Shipments ...March.
Tone—Quiet.
General Tone—Unchanged. Firm. Very quiet and limited business.

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [21st March 1911.

## IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importers. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 40 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs | 30,00,000 | Freemantle. | National Bk. |
| 10 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs | 7,50,000 | Adelaide ... | Eastern Bk. |
| 2 Boxes gold bullion..... | 1,51,794 | Perth ... .. | Chartered Bk |
| 10 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs | 7,50,000 | Adelaide ... | Mercantile Bk |
| 5 Boxes Sovs and half Sovs | 3,75,000 | Freemant'e | do |
| 2 Boxes gold bullion..... | 1,51,964 | do ... | National Bk. |
| 14 Boxes Re ... | 56,000 | Bushire ... | Hongkong Bk |
| 1 Case Sovs & half Sovs..... | 18,468 | Jeddah ... | S & H S NCo |
| 4 Box Sovs other coins & rupees ..... | 1,470 1,891 68 | Alexandria | JH E Obadiah |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 19th & 20th March, 1911.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ... | 57 | 68,635 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 70 | 81,802 |

## TWO DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 10,078 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 5,233 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 51,703 | " |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 9,811 | " |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 5,892 | " |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 87 | " |
| Groundnuts... ... ... | 5,320 | " |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 13,012 | " |
| Rice ... ... ... | 2,809 | " |
| Myrabollams. ... ... ... | 3,382 | " |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 16,672 | " |
| Mowraseed... ... ... | Nil | |
| Gram ... ... ... | 1,482 | " |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 1,867 | " |
| Maize ... ... ... | 1,578 | " |

BOMBAY, 21st March 1911.

Banks and markets closed for Jamshed-i-Nauroz Holiday.

## THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1910-1911 :—

Latest Month.

| | Estimate. | Actual. | Better than Estimate. | Worse than Estimate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| In March 1911. Bengal..... | 4585000 | 7269200 | 2684200 | ..... |
| In Feb. 1911. Bombay ..... | Nil. | 69900 | 69900 | ..... |
| Total .. | 4585000 | 7339100 | 2754100 | ..... |

Twelve Sales of Bengal Opium and eleven months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

| | Estimate Rs. | Actual. Rs. | Better than Estimate. Rs. | Worse than Estimate. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To end of Mar. 1911. Bengal..... | 65730000 | 10860606 5 | 42876065 | ..... |
| To end of Feb. 1911. Bombay ..... | Nil. | 293400 | 293400 | ..... |
| Total ... | 65730000 | 10889946 5 | 43169465 | ..... |

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 21.

No further snowfall has occurred in Kashmir, and no rainfall has been recorded, except locally in Assam and Orissa. Silchar had three inches and Cherrapunji one and a half. The temperature continues very low in the United Provinces, Central India, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and areas to the north-west.

Forecast :—Dry weather generally prevails.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21st MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is normal or in excess. Temperature is very low, the difficiency being 21° during day at Simla.

The United Provinces.— Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature both maximum and minimum continues normal except in the extreme eastern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear in the remaining districts. Humidity is in excess in north Rajputana and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is in large defect except at Karachi, where it remains normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light could has appeared in Cutch and Kathiawar, but skies are clear in Gujarat and West Central India. The air is drier than usual in Kathiawar and south Gujarat, while it contains the usual amount of moisture elsewhere. Temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally below the average. The minimum is also low at most places.

The Konkan.—Skies are almost clear. The moisture in the air and the maximum temperature are normal; the minimum remains generally low.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded in Hyderabad and clear over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is in defect in the north Bombay Deccan and normal elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Cloud has increased and skies are now moderately clouded in the south of the Peninsula and also on the north Coromandel Coast. Temperature remains unusually low over the greater portion to the north of Latitude 20° N.

Sea is slight at Madras and the weather off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay of Bengal appears to be in an unsettled condition.

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. local time) on the 21st March, was 29·953 inch The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these iveng in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd March.

248. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

249. Musketry.—It is notified for information that the Class Firing must be completed by the 26th instant. B V R Ranges will be open for this purpose on Thursday, the 23rd ; and Sunday, the 26th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. Members who have not yet completed their Class Firing must do so on the above dates. I V B A Matches 11 & 12 may be fired on Sunday, the 26th instant, after Class F ring.

Rifle Club.—Matches Nos. 17 and 18 will close on Saturday, the 25th instant. Ranges will be available for Rifle Club matches on Saturday, the 25th instant, by trains leaving Victoria Terminus at 12-45 and 1-50 p.m. All members who have not yet fired matches 17 and 18 must do so on the above dates.

Miniature Range.—Matches 9 and 10 will close on Saturday, the 25th inst. The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open Thursday, the 23rd instant, from 5 to 7 p.m., and Saturday, the 25th instant, from 9 to 12 noon.

220. Arms.—All Rifles and Accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters before 12 noon on the 28th instant. Members are reminded that the prompt return of arms to Head-Quarters when called in, counts towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Mr. A. R. Thompson, the Northamptonshire cricketer, has forshaken the willow for the fascination of rubber-planting in Malaya, and joined a well-known estate in Negri Sembilan. Mr. N. J. Foster, the youngest of the celebrated Worcestershire cricketing family, has also taken up rubber-planting in the Malay States and joined the staff of the Linggi Estates, on one of which he is now actively engaged as an Assistant Manager.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

HAMILTON BRITTON—March 11, at St Thomas' Mount, Madras, the wife of Captain J. A Hamilton Britton, of a son.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 41m.; Sun sets, 6h. 50m. High water, 2-43m., 3-59a.; low water, 9-32a.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p. m.

Aviation Exhibition, Oval, 6-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8 8-30 to 9 30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Our star attraction, an unique film "The Rape of the Sabines" or The Lays of Ancient Rome.

Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim: "Lukewarm water will not run anything."

## ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Caledonia," with the English mails of the 10th instant, which left Aden at 4 p. m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 5 a. m. on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arcadia" will leave Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p. m.

WHY ARE WE IN INDIA ?—is the subject of an address to men to be given in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, on Thursday next, 23rd instant, at 9-15 p.m., by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

LANTERN LECTURE.—Miss A. W. Griffiths, B. A., will give a lecture on New Zealand in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on Saturday next, 25th instant, at 9-15 p. m. The lecture will be illustrated by over 60 excellent slides fully descriptive of Maori Land. Admission annas. 8,

TIBET.—Mrs. Swann will read a paper on "Tibet" in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, on Wednesday, March 29th at 9-30 p.m. The Chair will be taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lindsay J. Robertson. Admission by ticket to be obtained from the Y. M. C. A. Secretary.

"THE SAVAGE SOUTH SEAS."—Mr. Oliver Bainbridge, the well-known traveller lecturer and writer, will give a lecture in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Fort, on Saturday, April 1st, at 9-15 p.m. His Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade, M. V. O., will preside. Admission Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.—Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., will deliver a lecture at the Institute to-day, at 6 p. m. Subject:—"A Peep at Prehistoric Men." Members, their families and friends are cordially invited to be present.

THE ANJUMAN-E-ADABIYAT-E-FARSI.—A Social Gathering of the members of the Anjuman, in celebration of the Jamshedi Navroz Festival (according to the Persian Calendar), will be held this evening, at 6 p. m. (S. T.), at Mr. Mazendrani's Rooms, No. 8, Sassoon Buildings, opposite the Mint. Members are requested to attend.

MEMORIAL SERVICE, ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BANDRA.—At 6 p. m. to-day, there will be an Office of the Dead and to-morrow at 7 a. m., a solemn Requiem Mass for the soul of the late Rev. Mother Theodorine, who was for 30 years Mother Superior of St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra, and who died on the 5th instant at Liege in Belgium.

FIRE IN A HUT.—A fire broke out in a "jowlie" hut belonging to a woman named Jankibai, situated in Government House Road, Parel, on Monday night, at about 11-30 p.m. It appeared that before going to bed Jankibai forgot to put out the fire in the fire-place and a spark blew out and set the jowlie ablaze. The hut was completely destroyed.

ACCIDENT TO A HINDU WOMAN.—A Hindu woman named Ichhabai, aged thirty-five, employed as a domestic servant, was engaged in cooking food on a 'sigree' in a house in Kazi Syed Street on Monday, when her clothing caught fire severely burning her about the body. On hearing her cries, one Shivraj Keshow, who was in an adjoining room, ran to her rescue and sustained burns on his arms in trying to extinguish the flames. Both were removed to hospital for treatment.

A MISSING PROW.—Abdul Haji Mahomed, residing in Kolsa Maholla, reports that his prow No. 5467, named Ramprasad, which was moored at Carnac Bunder in charge of a tindal, Balla, and six Kalasis, has been missing from its moorings since Monday noon with the tindal and the Kalasis. A search was made by the owner and his men along all the Bunders for the prow and the crew but without success.

ACCIDENT TO A KALASI.—Bags of salt were being loaded from a prow on board the s.s. "Satrunji," now lying in the stream, on Monday, when the steel hawser of the winch snapped, and a sling of twelve bags, filled with salt, which was being lowered into the steamer's hold, fell on to a Kalasi named Pundoo Bhikoo, aged twenty, who was assisting in making up the slings. The bags were removed and Pundoo was picked up in an unconscious condition and removed to hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. J. S. McNeill, V.D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, at 5-45 p.m. this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | With Joyful Sounds ..... Postal |
| Overture ..... | Masaniello ..... Auber |
| A. Descriptive Piece ..... | The Grasshopper's Dance... Bucalossi |
| B. An Indian Romance ... | Hobomoko ..... Reeves |
| Selection ..... | The Dollar Princess ..... Leo Fall |
| Valse ..... | Wiena s Frauen ..... Lehar |
| Selection ..... | The Girl in the Train ..... Leo Fall |
| Characte Piece. | The Uhlan's Call ..... Eilenberg |

BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind mission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, at 6 p.m. this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ..... | With Sword and Lance... Slarks |
| Spanish Dances ..... | Desormes |
| Valse ..... | The Chocolate Soldier ... Strauss |
| Selection ..... | The Merry Widow ..... Lehar |
| Polonaise ..... | Masken ..... Faust |
| Selection ..... | Students' Songs ..... Douglas |
| Two-Step ..... | Anova ..... Grey |

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m., (S. T.), this evening :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chinese March. Kwang Hsu ..... | Paul Lincke |
| Valse ..... | The Quaker Girl ..... Lionel Monckton |
| Selection ..... | The Catch of the Season ..... Haines |
| Skipping Rope Dance ..... | In the Shadows ..... Herman Finck |
| Tone Poem ..... | Finlandia ..... Jean Sibelius |
| Valse ..... | The Vision of Salome... Joyce |
| Selection ..... | The Belle of Bohemia... Englander |

THE subscriptions to the All-India King Edward Memorial Fund paid up to the 13th instar amounted to Rs. 4,33,176.

## MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN.

### A Grave Condition Readily Remedied.

That great physician, Sir William Broadbent, once declared that "for one child that dies, the constitutions of half-a-dozen are ruined by the same conditions which caused the death of the infant."

These words cannot fail to impress every father and mother, especially when they notice that their children are not making that progress which the little ones ought. Unfortunately, this lack of progress is only too common among the children who are born in India. The result is that their parents are always anxious to send them home to England at the first possible opportunity.

These children always present at a typical appearance, with their pale complexions and languid movements, for they exhibit none of that energy or desire to play which should characterise every normal youngster, and they have none of the bright look in the eye, or vigorous, alert mentality, ever seeking for information, which are so characteristic of healthy childhood.

Many of these children, as they grow, either gain in weight very slowly, or do not gain at all. The result is that they get less and less well nourished as the days pass, until they become seriously ill, and fears are entertained lest they may fall into what is commonly called "a decline."

The complaint from which these children suffer is often obscure in its origin, but that it is due to something which interferes with the nutritive function is obvious at the first glance.

HOW TO RESTORE NUTRITION.

Happily, Science has, in recent years, discovered a preparation which has so potent an effect in these cases that it might almost seem as if it worked by magic. It consists of the body-building material of pure milk, chemically combined with glycero-phosphate of sodium, a salt which enters largely into the composition of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.

These two highly valuable nutritive substances reinforce each other's action both on the nervous and physical side of the body, while they also bring about a rapid and remarkable improvement in the blood, increasing the number of the red blood corpuscles and their quality in a manner which is little short of extraordinary.

As the result of these varied actions, there is a great stimulative upheaval of all the body's natural functions. The evidence of this is, immediately, seen in many directions. Thus, the digestion rapidly improves, the appetite becomes keen and strong, the powers of assimilation are increased, and very soon the bones which were plainly visible all over the body are hidden by firm muscles and healthy fat, while the eyes brighten, the lips redden, the face becomes rosy, and the child resumes the normal activity of healthy, vigorous mental and physical life, and sleeps well and restfully.

Such children can successfully combat the disabilities inevitable to the Indian climate, and, provided ordinary precautions are taken may remain with their parents without detriment to their health and without the necessity of a separation which is an inevitable source of sorrow to all concerned.

PROOF OF A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

The preparation which works these wonders is Sanatogen. Every doctor knows its remarkable power to bring about the nutritive changes mentioned, for they occur in adults who suffer from the evil effects of malnutrition just as they do in children, and many cases have been reported in the medical journals. From the "Medical Press and Circular" the following remarkable instance, which may be regarded as typical, is quoted : "A girl, aged three, had always been delicate and nervous ; could not walk far on account of pain in her knees. Her height was 37 1-2 inches and her weight 32 1-2lbs. Fifteen months before this time it had been 32 lbs. Although no organic or constitutional disease could be found, yet the almost stationary weight was a very suspicious point. The ordinary healthy child of her age should clearly have gained many pounds in the course of these fifteen months. She was ordered Sanatogen, one teaspoonful twice daily, and at once began to put on weight at an average of half a pound weekly. The error of nutrition, in this instance of obscure origin, appears to have been effectually remedied by simple dietetic treatment."

Similar treatment will invariably produce a similar result, so that parents whose little ones are backward in growth or who do not develop with sufficient rapidity have thus a certain, safe, and pleasant method at hand to start their children on the path of vigorous, healthy, normal growth and keep them there. They have only to give Sanatogen and they will see an immediate unfolding of the latent possibilities of body and brain, which cannot fail to gratify their love and pride in the highest degree.

An exceeding interesting pamphlet, "The Englishman in India," which contains further information on this subject, and on others of vital importance to all residents in India will be sent, free, on application to the Sanatogen Company, (of London) Box 216, G.P.O., Bombay, mentioning the "Bombay Gazette."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars.

## THE MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE.

According to information received from Mr. Shaukat Ali, who was with H. H. the Agha Khan at his departure from Bombay, the total sum promised for the University Fund now amounts to Rs. 19,55,000, and it is hoped that further subscriptions will be forthcoming. The formation of Provincial Committees, etc., is still proceeding. Sahibzad Abdul Wahid Khan, Bar.-at-Law, Railway Magistrate of Ajmere, has accepted the office of Vice-President for Rajputana, and has formed a provincial committee there, of which he will be the President. Maulvi Aziz Mirza will go to Rangoon in order to confer with the Local Mahommedan leaders as to the formation of a committee for Burma, and Mr. Zafar Umar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, of Badaun, an old boy of the M. A. O. College, who is now on leave, will proceed to Dacca for a similar purpose.

## THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | Amer'ca. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 21st March, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 20 | 7 | 25 p.m. | 13 | 22 |
| Teheran ... | 21 | 10 | 50 a.m. | 3 | 40 |
| Suez ..... | 21 | 2 | 0 p.m. | 0 | 51 |

## NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (20-6-09).

Arabistan Lines interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwaz and Mohammerah should be addressed "Post Bushire," whence there is a weekly post every Wednesday. Telegrams should reach Bushire not later than 16 hours. (Standard Time) on Tuesday. (8-3-11).

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### EBRAHIM NOOROODIN'S INSOLVENCY.

### The Judgment.

On the Insolvency Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell delivered judgment on the motion of sanctioning and approving the scheme in the insolvency of Messrs. Ebrahim Nooroodin and Company.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, stated the law applicable to this matter which he said was that where the insolvent had committed any offence under the different sections of the act, his discharge must be refused. It might be refused or suspended with a condition where any of the facts set out in sub-section (2) of Section 39 were proved. But the matter might purge any of the facts proved within Clause (2) of section 39 if reasonable security was given for the payment of not less than four annas in a rupee on all unsecured debts proveable against the estate. Thirdly, an absolute discretion was given to the Court in all other cases by Clause 7 of Section 29.

His Lordship then dealt with the facts of the case and his conclusions thereon. In the first place, it was to be observed that one member of the insolvents' firm. Nagindass had not joined in their petition. It appeared to his Lordship at the outset impossible for this Court to approve a scheme of arrangement of the affairs of a firm, unless all the partners in the firm joined in submitting their proposals to the Court. The affairs of the firm, it appeared to his Lordship, must embrace the affairs of each and every partner in the firm, and it was not difficult to imagine a state of affairs under which four partners in a firm might present a scheme for the approval of the Court, while the fifth partner might continue the business of the firm and thereby, after the scheme had been approved, enable the four partners to continue the business as if nothing had happened.

The next point about the scheme was whether the terms of the proposal were reasonable or calculated to benefit the general body of creditors. The total debts were over 38 lakhs and a dividend of two pice would be all that the creditors were likely to receive. It was impossible to his Lordship's mind to say that such terms were reasonable or calculated to benefit the general body of creditors.

The conclusions his Lordship said he had arrived at were that (a) a dividend of two pice in the rupee in this case was not a reasonable one; (b) the creditors in such cases should not accept a scheme until the insolvents had been examined, unless very good reasons were given for their not being so ; (c) books relating to their business had been destroyed and the usual and proper books were not kept ; (d) the insolvents preferred their creditor relations in preference to their other creditors; (e) the insolvents should have met their creditors long before they did and that they went on trading in the hope of retrieving their position by gambling in shares and American Futures. His Lordship thought it extremely probable that thecreditors would get a better dividend than two pice. They could not be in a worse position than they were. It was well known in these cases that the creditors were generally anxious to be quit of the whole thing and not throw good money after bad and often feelings of sympathy affected them. But the Court could not be swayed by any such consideration. All it had to see was whether the scheme complied with the law. His Lordship found that this one did not and dismissed the application of the insolvents accordingly.

His Lordship added that he was not satisfied that Tannawalla tried to get better terms than the other creditors or had been actuated by the sinister motives suggested.

The costs of the opposing creditor of the last hearing to come out of the estate ; half the costs of the first affidavit of the opposing creditor also to come out of the estate; the rest to be borne by him, and the insolvents to pay the costs of the last hearing.

## CLAIM FOR COSTS.

### Settlement Suggested.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Messrs. Payne and Company against Pirojshaw Nusserwanji Patel to recover Rs. 19,904 being the costs they had incurred on behalf of Sunabai, the defendant's wife, in the matrimonial proceedings brought by the defendant against the lady.

The facts of this case have already appeared in these columns.

In course of the arguments on the question of law His Lordship inquired if any attempt had been made to settle this suit.

Mr. Raikes for the defendant said that had this been the last claim, his client would willingly have settled it, but his client had received notices of various claims in the same matter. One notice was sent through Messrs. Payne and Company on behalf of the lady, in which she claimed Rs. 4,000 for necessaries.

His Lordship remarked that it seemed to him that an hour's conversation would bring the matter to an end.

After some discussion the suggestion was not taken up and Mr. Raikes remarked that looking at the present state of the Parsis, this would be a fitting opportunity for the point being decided by His Lordship in whom the community had implicit faith.

Further hearing of the case was then proceeded with.

## CLAIM FOR ORNAMENTS.

### Aunt Sues Nephew.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell heard the suit brought by Sakarbai, widow of Hensey Lakhmidass Khimji against her nephew Purshotam Ratansey to recover Rs. 4,686 and the account of the sale proceeds of certain ornaments.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, was for the plaintiff, Mr. J. D. Davar with Mr. G. R. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she had delivered to the defendant for sale on her account various pearl and diamond ornaments. The defendant realised for them in all Rs. 8,860 and paid to the plaintiff Rs. 4,183 in various sums. The defendant had given an acknowledgment the balance which still remained unpaid. Besides these, she had given him various other ornaments worth about Rs. 600 which also had been sold, and the defendant agreed by writing to account to the plaintiff for the proceeds of these ornaments.

The defendant in his written statement said he had paid Rs. 1,000 to the plaintiff in the month of Shravan 1966 on account of the balance and had also paid Rs. 200 at the Bombay Pehdi of Shrinatji. He brought into Court Rs. 3,675 which he said was the proper amount payable to the plaintiff for the balance of the sale proceeds. He submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The case is proceeding.

## CLAIM FOR GOODS SUPPLIED.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson heard the suit brought by Narbadashankar and Dayal against Laxmandas Champalal and another in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover the amount due on an adjusted account for goods supplied to the Narbada Cotton Press.

Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan appeared for the second defendant ; the first defendant did not appear.

Mr. Desai said that the second defendant had filed a written statement and the suit against him might be transferred to the long causes list.

Mr. Taleyarkhan said that he wished that the suit against his client might be tried as a short cause. The second defendant had purchased the first defendant's eleven annas share in the press and the goods supplied by the plaintiff were prior to the assignment.

His Lordship transferred the suit to the list of long causes.

## CLAIM ON COTTON DEALINGS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson, yesterday, disposed of the short cause brought by Jethabhai Deepchand, a firm against Bai Jadav.

The claim was for Rs. 2,749 being the amount of commission on the sale "Paki Adat" agency for the sale and purchase of cotton on behalf of the defendant.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalvad appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear.

His Lordship, after hearing the evidence, passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount with costs.

## POLICE COURTS.

### BIG THEFT IN BOMBAY.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Mahomed Husain Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, charged one John Avon with the theft of pearls, ornaments, currency notes, etc., collectively valued at Rs. 74,008 belonging to Shun Chong and Co., dealers in pearls, having their place of business in Sitaram Buildings. Superintendent Sullivan prosecuted, while Mr. Acworth of Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors, watched the case on behalf of Messrs. Shun Chong and Co., and Mr. D'Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that about 7-15 p.m. on the 13th February, the accused went to the firm's place of business where he was in the habit of going. The cook and the cashier of the firm, who were taking their meals, invited the accused to dine with them. It is alleged the accused induced the cook and the cashier to drink more brandy than was good for them. They got drunk and one of them, the cashier, retired at about 8-45 p.m. The cook also became insensible and was unable to say when the accused left. About the time the accused arrived a cooly brought the key of the firm's safe in an envelope from the submanager of the firm, who was dining out, and delivered it to the cashier. On the 14th February the safe was found open and the property to have been stolen therefrom ; information was given to the police, who arrested the accused. The accused made a statement, in consequence of which part of the stolen property was recovered from a watchmaker. The rest of the property was subsequently recovered from the accused's sister, to whom it was alleged he had given it. The accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

## DEPARTURES.

### Per s. s. "Arcadia," March 22.

The P. and O. Co.'s extra mail steamer "Arcadia," sails to-day for Marseilles and London, with the following passengers :—

Atkinson, Mr E G
Allen, Miss
Allen's, nurse, Mrs and child
Anderson, Lieut G W
Anderson, Mr F
Anderson, Mrs F G and child
Apperley, Mrs
Arnold, Major A S
Austin Smith, Mrs and infnt
Austin Smith's nurse and Mrs
Bainbridge, Maj and Mrs
Baron, Miss
Barton, Capt G S
Bateman-Champain, Maj and Mrs H F
Barton Smith, Miss
Besant, Mrs and infant
Binning, Mrs D and infnt
Blanford, Mr P T
Biers, Mrs C V, infant and nurse
Blood, Mr W H
Brierley, Capt C J
Bruce, Mr A F
Bruce, Mrs Malcolm, 2 infants and nurse
Brulton, 2 Misses
Burn, Mrs K P
Burt, Mrs and infant
Burton, Mrs F H
Butler, Capt P R
Butler, Mrs M S D 2 children and nurse
Cairnes, Miss Violet
Cave, Mr G N and Mrs
Cheshire, Mr H L
Cole, Mr A F
Colville, Capt and Mrs J R
Cook, Capt H P
Corbett, Mr T W
Cotton, Mr and Mrs J S
Cowell, Capt H P J
Crawford, Maj and

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Bampton, 2,793 tons, Captain C. E. Topp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Monte Video, February 14, via Durban with ballast.

The E. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora, 2,124 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bushire, March 8, via Karachi, etc., with a general cargo, and Mr. P. T Blanfard, and 67 deck passengers.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge, Commander, C. M. Luck, left here for Karachi on Monday night.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Himalaya, 3705 tons, Captain E. Spicer, will leave to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Norfolk, 2,506 tons, Captain D. Buckley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Umvinga, 1,369 tons, Captain H. S. Robertson, sailed yesterday for Middlesbro, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth .....Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Sealark.....Lt Comdr Hon R C B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brankenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
R I M S Dufferin .....Capt Huddleston.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 21.

Asaye.....4359Jones.....Chile.....P & O Co
Bahadur.....2936Mackinnon.....T Morrison & Co
Bampton .....2793 Topp.....W & A Graham & Co
Birmingham.....2512 Carter .....T Morrison & Co
Budrie...1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Dumra.....762 Manley .....M M & Co
Errington Court...278 Gleghorn...W & A Graham& Co
Fakhri .....2555 Pigot.....E Tajbhoy
Fenay Lodge.....2075 English .....
Gymerie .....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Lalpoora.....2124 King.....M M & Co
Majidi .....1857 Newby .....S & P S N Co
Pentakota .....2209 Cole .....M Mackenzie & Co
Rahmani .....1874 Coiets ..Calcutta ..B & P S N Co
Saifi .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....2563 Born .....Shah S N Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Hidalgo | 2760 | Croft... | Hull via Karachi | ....32-3 | J Finlay & Co |
| B Colombo Maru | 2921 | Comlus | Kobe | ....26-3 | N Y Kaisha |
| C & R City of Benares | 4465 | Elliott | Liverpool via Karachi | ....24-3 | K Nixon and Co |
| D & E Clan Macleay | 2952 | Williamson | Dunkirk | 26-3 | J F & Co |
| F Lord Melvin | 2155 | Clibbon | N F | N F | K Nixon & Co |
| G Tullochmoor | 2251 | Johnstone | Dunkirk | 25-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| H Siberian | 2023 | Ormi... | Dunkirk | 25-3 | B & P S N Co |
| K King Arthur | 2659 | Alkinson | Antwerp | 25-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| M Burnfield | 2615 | Blackmore | Dunkirk | 1-4 | J Mackintosh & Co |
| N Liechtenfels | 3525 | Wittenberg | Hamburg via Karachi | 21-3 | W & A G & Co |
| P England | 2471 | Fancy | Antwerp | 1-4 | W & A G & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK,

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pearlmoor | 2576 | ...Dunkirk | Moffett | | 23-3 J Mackintosh & Co |
| 2 Olympia | 3269 | Mitchell | Liverpool | 25-3 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 3 Clan Macfarlane | 3575 | Price | Marseilles | 4-4 | J Finlay & Co |
| 4 Africa | 2565 | Seberich | Trieste | 1-4 | A L S N Co |
| 6 Gulienfels | 3551 | Franz'ns | Karachi | 1-4 | W & A Graham & Co |
| 8 Ismaila | 3381 | Rose | Calcutta | 21-3 | M M & Co |
| 9 Arcadia | 3514 | Barchaur | London | 22-3 | P & O Co |
| 10 & 11 Chupra | 3954 | Henderson | Antwerp, &c | 28-3 | M M & Co |
| 13 Himalaya | 3704 | Spicer | Calcutta | 22-3 | P & O Co |
| 14 Dwarka | 759 | Maxon | B'nagar | 23-3 | M M & Co |
| 15 Kratos | 3139 | Reict | Rotterdam | 23 3 | W & A G & Co |
| 16 Sandown | 2456 | Scott | Dunkirk | 31-3 | J Mackintosh & Co |

H W P D

Saraswati.....443 Ebrahim...Karachi...23-3 ..B S & Co
Bahaduri.....829 Ahmed...Manglore...24-3...B S & Co
Courland .. 760 Ebrahim...Gulf Port 23-3 Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D
Markgraf.....2325 Tule ...Zanzibar ...25-3 ...A S & Co

ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | Bampton | Topp | Monte Vide Feb 14 |
| | Lalpoora | King | Bushire, Mar 8 |

DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | R I M S Hardinge | Luck | Karachi |
| 21 | Nawab | Elliott | Calcutta etc |
| | Umsing | Robertson | Middlesbro' |
| | Norfolk | Buckley | Calcutta |

The steamer Himalaya, Spicer, for Calcutta obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lalpoora for Persian Gulf etc.
" Majidi for Jedah etc.
" Bampton for Liverpool etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Nyanza, arrived at London on the evening of the 18th.

The B I S N C's steamer Calna left Gibraltar on the evening of the 19th.

The P & O S N Co's steamer Egypt arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 20th.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chanda left Suez on the afternoon of the 19th.

The Anchor Line steamer Circassia outward bound passed Suez on the 19th, and is due here about daylight on the 31st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS— MARCH 21.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—26 cwts ganja, J Kanji ; 11 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy.
Arcadia s—1730 cwts myrabollams, A Khemji ; 1,007 cwts myrabollams, K Kesowji and Co ; 1,600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Umainga s—6,418 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hadalgo s—3,750 cwts cottonseed, L Pragji.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—9 cwts ganja, A Sallemahomed and Co ; 74 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—31 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—200 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Olympia s—505 casks skins, Enrico N Stein.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Arthur s—2,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Asaye s—800 bales trust, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—500 bales cotton, Breul and Co,

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, V. D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 22nd March.

137. Parades Nos 1 and 2 Companies—A Gun Instructional parades will be held at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder, at 5-15 p.m. on Thursday, the 23rd instant. Members requiring drill for Efficiency should attend this parade.
Dress—Plain Clothes.

138. Rifle Meeting—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be continued at Santa Cruz on Sunday next, the 26th instant.
Train leaves Colaba at 6-30 a.m., Church Gate 6-35 a.m. and Grant Road 6-46 a.m.
Dress—Plain Clothes.
Refreshments can be obtained on the Range.

[E. F. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.


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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
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AND
H. E. General Sir O'MOORE CREAGH, V.C., G.C.B., I.A., Commander-in-Chief in India.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg | 5 12 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg | 4 8 0 | per two tins. |
| " 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 8 9 0 | per 8 gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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***All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.


# The Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, 22nd March, 1911.


## THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS BILL.

The measure which was shirked at the close of Lord Minto's Viceroyalty and left for Lord Hardinge's Government to deal with, passed the Council on Monday in a modified form. Its modification was effected with a view to conciliate the people, we are told. The people against whom the measure is levelled had no need of and no desire for conciliation and Government has blunted the edge of the weapon it forged—contrary to the advice of the provincial Governments. The Imperial Council unfortunately does not contain the concentrated wisdom of the whole of India, and by ignoring the views of the provincial Governments it has committed an error which it may one day have cause to regret. The man on the spot is the man to deal with a crisis we are frequently told, when any difference of opinion arises between Parliament and a State Department or Government of the Dominions beyond the Seas. We have loud protests against any attempt to make the Viceroy an agent at the end of a wire and equally forcibly must we protest against any attempt to make provincial Governments mere puppets to dance when a Governor-General-in-Council chooses a tune. Local Governors are in much closer touch with the people they govern than a Viceroy can ever hope to be. And if the Seditious Meetings Bill is ever to be the instrument it was originally designed to be, it should be available instantaneously when wanted. Suppose the police get news of an intended meeting, which they have adequate reason to believe is called for the purpose of propagating seditious principles, they must communicate through the proper channels, to the local Government. This may, in the case of the Bombay Government, have assembled on the breezy but remote heights of Mahableshwar. The Bombay Government must communicate with the Government of India on the breezier and still more remote heights of Simla. "Clear the line" telegrams will be exchanged between the two Governments and after perhaps a couple or three days, if neither Government desires further information, or time for consideration, it may be notified that a certain part of the province has been proclaimed. But by the time the police have been duly armed the meeting will have been held and the mischief done.

Mr. Sinha observed that it was to him a matter of genuine regret that in the very first Session of the Council, over which the newly-appointed Viceroy presided, "the Legislature should be called upon to enact a measure of this character and that too in a year which is to be rendered memorable by the presence amongst us of Their Most Gracious Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress. At a time like this the Government should not have placed before this Council a measure that will act as an irritant in place of an emollient to the feelings of a large section of His Majesty's subjects." We agree. It is a matter of regret that it is brought up now; for instead of tinkering with it last year as Lord Minto's Government did, it should have been re-enacted then and permanently placed on the Statute Book as it was. It was unfair to Lord Hardinge to leave this and other unpopular legislation to a new man surrounded for the most part by new advisers. And it is calculated to prove an irritant rather than emollient; because it is too mild a prescription for the disease and too slow of application. It will irritate those who would prevent the spread of sedition and those who, after standing with their hands tied awaiting instructions when the proverbial stitch in time would have saved nine, have eventually to carry them out. A word and a blow, but the blow first, is the way to deal with sedition, for the word goes home more pointedly when the lawbreaker lies prostrate. Much was said of the improved situation. Much has been said before and almost the very moment that the retired Viceroy was assuring the Secretary of State on the subject one of the most dastardly outrages which have disgraced the Bengali were perpetrated. Every time we have had a declaration of the kind it has been followed by fresh proof that the contrary was the fact. Government's frank admission, to which reference was made, was a statement in which the wish was father to the thought. But can there possibly be a member of the Council who opposed the mild measure, which is substituted for a no more than adequate one, who in his heart of hearts believes that there is a weaker undercurrent of sedition to-day than at any time within the last three years?

No loyal subject of the British Crown, no true Indian patriot could for a moment have objected to the measure the new Act repeals. How they can imagine their legitimate aspirations and their liberties are restricted by this new effimiuate piece of legislation we cannot understand. Mr. Gokhale's utterance of a year ago, aptly quoted by Mr. Ali Imam on Monday, is, as he says, as true to-day as it was then; "It is not merely the assassinations that have taken place, or the conspiracies that have come to light, or the political dacoities that have been committed that fill me with anxiety. The air in many places is still thick with ideas that are undoubtedly antagonistic to the unquestioned continuation of British rule with which our hopes of a peaceful evolution are bound up and this is a feature of the situation quite as serious as anything else." That is the most serious consideration; but one the Government of India appears to have lost sight of when drafting its new Bill, substituting a wand for a two-edged sword. The air is still thick with ideas subversive of the unquestioned continuance of British rule and no proof has been offered, or can be offered that the atmosphere has quite cleared and the sources of pollution exist no more. That being so, as stated by an official member, why have modified a single clause of the old Act except to make its provisions more simple of application. So mild is the new Seditious Meetings Act of 1911, that the Viceroy appears to have been surprised that "the absolutely conscientious scruples" of several hon. members opposed it at all. "The present Bill," said his Excellency, "should have met with the warm approval of those who wished to see the educated youth of India grow up useful and law-abiding. The student class of Calcutta were now devoting their attention to the more wholesome subject of manly games and sports since restriction has been placed on seditious writing and speeches. In order to show his trust in the people he did not intend that the new Act should be extended to any part of India unless the necessity arose—a contingency which he trusted might never occur. He appealed to hon. members to co-operate in the working of an Act which not only restricted sedition and crime, but would protect their sons, their friends and relatives from the pernicious and disloyal teachings which could only end in sadness and disaster." We trust it may, but it is a mistake to remove the iron fender from the front of the nursery fire and place a flimsy construction of wood there in its stead.

FRANCE'S AFRICAN ARMY. The speech of the French War Minister in the Paris Chamber of Deputies, which is reported to-day, gives official recognition to the suggestion which has received many advocates in France, that in the event of an important European war France might make up for the decrease in her European troops by calling in the assistance of native regiments from Africa. Reuter's summary does not show in what manner M. Berteaux sought to defend a proposal so repugnant to civilised ideas, but in such bare outline as it has been telegraphed the speech betrays inconsistencies. He maintains that even should the Regular Army fail in the future to find a sufficient number of recruits, France will still have her glorious Foreign Legion and "might even think of her black troops." On the basis of this assurance were Frenchmen to know that they were not a dying nation, but a strong solid people. What a sorry confession—that a nation, which aspires to a colonial empire and the rule of native races should depend for its strength and even its existence on a force largely composed of foreign mercenaries, supported by black regiments from Africa. Things have not yet reached such a desperate stage, but M Berteaux's veiled forebodings easily bear such a construction. France which has to maintain an army on the continental scale has to face the fact that with her falling population a smaller army is inevitable, while Germany's is growing every year, and it is no use disguising the fact that there is a large body of public opinion in the country favouring the employment of black drafts should war break out in Europe. More than one scheme for this purpose has been worked out by French officers and has been made public. M. Berteaux states that the numbers which are enrolled in the Army are at present increasing, but, on the other hand, it is becoming generally admitted in France that this increase, which has been noticeable during several years past, is due to the acceptance by the military authorities of recruits who formerly would not have been considered physically fit. In consequence there has been a rising rate of sickness and mortality in the Army. The death-rate has been steadily rising since 1905, till it is now 45 per thousand or twice as high as in the German Army. It has thus become clear that the annual number of recruits must be reduced. One authority declares that the annual percentage of enlisted men must not rise above 46 per cent. instead of 52·5 per cent. as it was in 1909, and if his views are followed, there will have to be a serious reduction in the infantry establishment.

The native troops, which are employed by France in Africa, consist of about 25,000 Arabs and Berbers in Algeria, and about 20,000 negros in French West Africa. One scheme which was submitted to the French Chamber, but was defeated on account of the opposition of Algerian colonists, was to increase the Algerian force by conscription, so that if needed the Foreign Legion might be relieved. A more disturbing project is for increasing the West African troops to such an extent that by 1915 it would be possible to land in Europe not only French troops relieved from service in Algeria but 50,000 natives, either Arabs or blacks. What it would mean to let loose such a force in Europe under the license of war conditions can be readily imagined, and the consequences would have a far wider range than the mere field of war. They would be felt throughout the world wherever European and native are living side by side. Still, however, though militarists may dream of such schemes, and an apologist minister may hint at them, we cannot believe that the French nation would ever sanction such a barbarity. M. Berteaux's speech may however perform a service. It raises the subject at a time, when schemes of international arbitration are in the making. Why should not an attempt be made to remove the possibility of black troops being employed in Europe by international agreement? So long as the mere idea is seriously mentioned by politicians or soldiers it is enough to call for action from the other interested Powers.

NEW MINES' ACT. An interesting measure, which Mr. Winston Churchill has at present under consideration, will be the Mines' Bill, which is to consolidate the various Mining Acts, that are in force at present. It will also of course cover some fresh ground, and one of the most serious points will be the new regulations, which are to govern the use of electricity in mines. Comparatively speaking the use of electricity in collieries is a young idea, but there seems to have been a great change in opinion since its introduction as regards its effects. When first it was installed in some of the most important mines, it was regarded by both masters and men as a measure which would greatly conduce to the avoidance of explosions and the increased safety of workers' lives and owners' property. Now the Labour leaders, however, are loud in their outcry against it. One of them, at a Lancashire meeting the other day, declared that the Hulton explosion was caused by electricity, which should be taken out of mines and kept out till it could be admitted in perfect safety. Another colliers' official, Mr. Stephen Walsh, has declared his opinion as follows: "If we cannot make a clean sweep of electricity from mines, the very minimum we insist upon is its exclusion from the coal face. I have heard of sparking to such a degree as to light up a place like lightning. I believe that to be true. I advise all mines in this kingdom to stop for ever rather than that such conditions should be permitted for a moment longer than necessary." Mr. Churchill is understood to be sympathetic to the attitude and he will introduce a clause regulating the use of electricity. There will also be some increased provision dealing with the accumulation of coal dust. In his report on the Whitehaven disaster, Mr. Redmayne, the Chief Inspector of Mines, reported strongly in favour of an extension of the system of watering. He advocated the use of water-mains along the main roads in dry and dusty mines, where water does not disastrously affect the floor. This would obviously be a more thorough provision, which would make the constant watering of the floor possible. At present in most mines the watering is done by water-carts, which can only pass along the roads when trains are not running. Amongst other matters the miners are urging upon the Home Office the importance of appointing working-men inspectors, who will be able to spend a large part of their time underground and also point out the desirability of giving those called upon to work in mines some preliminary training, having special regard to the dangers of mining. The improvement of the means of ventilation and the sinking of more shafts where large areas are being worked is also being suggested.

REUTER wires from St. Petersburg that M. Sazonoff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, is making favourable progress.

THE boarding houses attached to the Jagganath and Dacca Colleges at Dacca were searched yesterday morning in connection with the recent circulation of seditious leaflets.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 25th February 1911, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1910 of 241,451 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 21,225 in the earnings.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of four Lieutenant-Colonels of the Royal Garrison Artillery to the Indian Establishment.

NEWS from Peshawar state that heavy rain has fallen during the past week throughout the tribal hinterland and in the British Frontier districts. It will in most instances be beneficial to the crops.

THE United States Senate in mail week passed the "Foreign Spy Bill," which makes it unlawful to take photographs or make drawings of battleships, navy yards or fortifications, and imposes severe penalties for doing so.

TELEGRAMS from Srinagar report the blocking of roads and consequent delay of mails. On the 16th instant there were landslips at Kuchs beyond Garh, and on the 17th the road was blocked from Basragulla to Bugli.

THE United States Government are not pursuing an exclusive policy in giving out contracts for machinery for the locks of the Panama Canal. It appears that European contractors are to be invited to submit estimates for this machinery, which will cost £600,000.

TRADE reports from Khorasan show a large increase in tea imports. In 1908-09, 16,191 lbs. were imported, while last year the amount was 32,331 lbs. These figures related to British-grown tea purchased from India and Ceylon. Tea is also sent to Khorasan via Batoum.

GENERAL Sir Edward Earle Gascoigne Bulwer, of The Grange, Heydon, Norfolk, a Crimean and Indian Mutiny veteran, and sometime Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey, who died on Dec. 8, aged eighty, nephew of Lord Lytton, the novelist, left estate valued at £41,211 gross, with net personalty £39,220.

## THE WORLD OF SPORT.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 3.

THAT the Amateur Athletic Association will experience serious trouble through its policy of trying to control cycling as well as running is certain. As was only to be expected, the National Cyclists' Union has hit back, and a big step was taken last Saturday, by the decision to sign an agreement with the newly-formed National Athletes Union, subject to that body dropping the project to cater for professionals as well as for amateurs. We shall now have the dual Unions promoting meetings for athletes and cyclists, and the A. A. A. following a like policy. What the end of the war will be only time will show.

FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE SPORTS.

A feature of the coming athletic season will be the Festival of Empire Sports at the Crystal Palace during the period between June 24 and July 1. The idea is to hold a number of events in which Australasia, Canada, South Africa and the Motherland will be represented by a selected champion. Points will be awarded on the basis of 4 for a win, 3 for a second and so on. The particular branch of the Empire scoring the biggest total of points will take the Empire trophy. It hardly seems a fair deal to expect the over-seas possessions to compete with the Homeland, and better competition would be seen if England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales each put separate teams into the field.

The full list of events to be decided is as follows:—Athletics, 100, 220, and 880 yards, one mile, and 120 yards' hurdles. Swimming.—100 yards and one mile. Lawn Tennis.—Singles. Wrestling.—Catch-can for Middle Weights. Boxing.—Heavy Weight.

The programme might well have been extended so as to embrace cycling, rowing, walking, golf, and rifle shooting, although it is still long enough to ensure some very interesting competition.

PEDESTRIANISM

Matters have been somewhat quiet in the pedestrian world since Hans Holmer did such a wonderful performance in the Edinburgh New Year Marathon Race. It was Bouchard of France, who cut out the pace at such a fast clip and so led to records being broken. Although he was ultimately beaten back into fourth place, he still believes in his ability and has just issued a challenge to run any one from ten miles to the full Marathon distance. This would appear to be a chance for A. E. Wood, who has been having an idle time on the other side of the Atlantic. Possibly, the latter may be able to induce Shrubb to meet him, and as the Horsham man appears to have easily beaten J. J. Hayes in a recent 12 miles race at Philadelphia, he evidently retains much of his old time form.

BOXING.

It is seldom amateurs join the ranks of the professionals and take high honours. An exception to the rule is presented by the case of Matt Wells, four times winner of the light-weight championship as an amateur, and who has now gained the professional championship. This honour came to him as a result of his 20 rounds contest with Fred Welsh at the National Sporting Club on Monday. When he outpointed the holder in almost every one of the rounds. A feature of the contest was the good use Wells made of the left, with which he met Welsh when the latter came boring in. The big surprise, however, was the manner Wells held his own in the in-fighting, generally regarded as the forte of Welsh. The latter is anxious to again meet Wells, but he will have to wait until Ward of Gloucestershire has been given a chance at the new champion.

Wells is a good man, but the writer hardly thinks he is the type of boxer to become a world's champion. Like so many of the amateur school, he goes in for the boxing for points business, rather than hard hitting, and when he runs up against one of the robust punchers from America, he may not last through a long contest.

AMATEURS AND EX-AMATEURS.

Writing abot ex-amateurs, it may be that the future will show them to more advantage in the prize ring. Con O'Kelly has still to be considered, and the advent of the Olympic Wrestling champion in an English ring is being awaited with much interest. As Fred Storbeck, of South Africa, the winner of the heavy-weight championship for amateurs a year ago, will shortly be striving for professional honours here, matters look like being lively. Two other South Africans, who came here for the purpose of taking part in the forthcoming amateur championships, have also gone over to the ranks of the professionals.

FRENCH RACE HORSES.

French candidates are attracting considerable attention for the Lincolnshire and Grand National, and Radis Rose and Falaise II have both been well supported for the former race. As the final preparation of the latter will be done at Manton, it would appear as though the chances of the animal are highly fancied.

As to the "National," Lutteur III is by no means the only hope of France, and Trianon III may have to be considered. The latter looks to be well in, if judged on home form, as while called on to concede Lutteur III 7 lbs. recently, Trianon III is handicapped at 11st. 8lbs at Aintree, which is 9 lbs. less than the 1909 winner will carry. In spite of this, the writer prefers the prospects of the animal which has already shown the ability to jump the stiff fences at Liverpool. Providing then, that all goes well with Lutteur III, another win for this horse may be seen, with Jerry M. offering the stoutest resistance.

Nor is there any occasion to depart from the original fancy (Placidus) for the Lincoln, while expecting Mercutio and Spanish Prince to run well.

TO ENCOURAGE STEEPLECHASING.

That the public would support steeplechasing more heartily if the sport were held during a more seasonable time of the year has often been pointed out by the writer. We shall soon have this proved, for thanks to the enterprise of some northern sportsmen, a new course is to be opened at Blackpool during the Summer. Eight days' steeplechasing will be held between August 1st and September 16th, and as some of the events are to be worth £1,000, the support ought to be good. The executive intend doing things on a liberal scale, and we may some day see steeplechasing in England on a level with the game in France.

FOOTBALL.

A very high wind spoilt, to some extent, the International match between the Irish and Scotch Rugby teams at Edinburgh last Saturday. The alterations in the Scottish side certainly led to improvement, and the form of A. B. Linsday, the London Hospital player, at half-back was favourably commented upon by the critics. The win of Ireland (16 points to 10) was not so pronounced as anticipated, and Wales will be the favourites when Ireland tackles Taffy on his own ground.

Rugby football in Yorkshire is sure to benefit through the final of the County Championship at Kirkstall on Saturday. It was the second year in succession that Yorkshire had figured in the final, but the "Tykes" fared no better against Devon than they did against Gloucestershire. Upwards of 10,000 people attended the match, which is satisfactory for the first final in Yorkshire since the formation of the Northern Union. The superiority of the Devon team was most marked at half-back, where Jago and Monk played splendidly and contributed greatly to the success of the visitors.

CUP TIES.

The usual surprise was forthcoming in the third round of the F. A. Cup Competition on Saturday. Many people rather fancied Everton for final honours, and yet the Goodison Park team went under by 5 goals to nil on visiting Derby County. The winners have figured in the final stage, but never successfully, though after Saturday's performance, it will create no surprise should the cup go to Derby.

The most thrilling match was that between West Ham and Manchester United, the former only scoring the deciding goal in the last two minutes. West Ham will again be at home in the next round and may triumph over Blackburn. Another lucky team in the draw is Newcastle, and the holders will entertain Derby.

The other ties will bring Swindon to Chelsea, whilst Bradford will be at home to Burnley.

IN GENERAL.

P. J. Baker showed fine form at the Cambridge 'Varsity Sports this week, winning the half mile in 1 min 58secs. and the one mile in 4 min. 30 3-5secs.

Judging by his latest record, W. Longworth appears to be a wonderful all-round swimmer, as the Australian has created world's best from 110 metres to 3 miles all within a few weeks.

Although England has followed the example of the United States and challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup, it is difficult to see what chance the Mother country has of beating Australasia (Holder) just yet.

Athletics in Germany are evidently booming, as besides the National championships at Dresden, a Marathon race will be decided at Dresden, and a long distance walk at Hamburg during the Summer.

Upwards of 15,000 spectators attended the France vs. Wales Rugby match at Paris this week (which the visitors won by 15 points to 10) strong indication of how game is progressing.

Inman's victory over Harverson in the sixteenth heat of the Burroughes and Watts Billiard Tournament puts him at the head of the table.

But for Turnbull's fine display between the posts, Ireland must have won the International Hockey match against Wales by a bigger margin than 3 goals to 0.

Gray again broke the world's record last evening by making a break of 1,576 at Southampton, which is the fifteenth time he has passed the one thousand mark since coming to England.

## PARSI GENERAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In continuation of my yesterday's letter, I solicit the favour of your publishing the following highly flattering testimony given by Dr. Daji, one of the caucus members, to the Hon Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta some time ago, when urging upon him the great necessity of giving the benefit of his vast knowledge, experience and intellectual resources to the Parsis for the purpose of centralising and consolidating Parsi charities on some footing or basis analogous to the Charity Organisation Society or the Board of Charity Commissioners of London. I assure you and through you, Dr. Daji, that this utterance of his is so authoritative that there is no scope for its being contradicted. However, it is due to Dr. Daji to say what he has to say publicly about this, when he has taken upon himself to denounce Sir P. M. Mehta publicly with reference to his candidature for trusteeship. I can safely say that the following is "literatim verbatim" Dr. Daji.

"There is no other person living besides your worthly self, that combines within himself all the rare qualities and qualifications needed to accomplish the work. I need not dilate on the important... that work and its pressing need at the... juncture. A man of pour intellect and ... only to turn his attention to the subject... the situation." . . . The Congress ... our community of the services of the m... and capable guides it produced, (... with Sir P M Mehta to Mr. Dadabh...

Again, Dr. Daji, in asking Sir... Mehta "to take the lead in the ... whilst a gentlemen like Mr. ... Bengalee and the worthy Petit... hand to this sort of work... alone is capable for it. ... "Unless you (Sir P. M. Meh... I am afraid it will take ... to get some other capable man... time it will be too late. ... waxes eloquent as follows:— ... of love seems absolutely imp... and influential Parsi of ... because he is so self-cen... impossible for him to be in... that concerns any body ... there are a few honourable ... (i.e. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji ... "That is just why people lo... Mehta.) You are like other ... citizen of the world and not a member of a ... It is true that the country at large (if not the world at large) has its claims to your attention. But, although humanity at large has its hopes in the prophets of humanity in general, still the community of which they are the ornaments, (i.e., P. M. Mehta and Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, has its hopes in them in particular, and they can do something for their community and for humanity at large in general. I solicit your attention to something that you can do if you choose to do it, and which nobody else is likely to do, if you do it not."

I beg to add that Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Master, also in the caucus camp, has substantially endorsed Dr. Daji's testimony to Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, and it is due to Dr. Master also to say what he has to say publicly on the subject. They are both respected gentlemen of our community and it is hoped they will not allow any considerations to come in the way of truth, justice and, above all straightforward and honourable dealing in public life.

It is but natural that, on reading this Mr. Wadia will rub his eyes, and call upon Dr. Daji and his colleagues to account for their present attitude towards Sir P. M. Mehta, a thing which Mr. Wadia will do of his own motion, without being asked to do so, inasmuch as Mr. Wadia speaks of the caucus gentlemen's determined opposition to Sir P. M. Mehta.

A PARSI.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel greatly obliged if you will kindly help me through your columns to make his accompanying appeal to this Members of the Parsee Anjuman Committee.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. WADIA.

To the Members of the Anjuman Committee.

Having stated publicly the facts as they have occurred, I now think it my duty to make this public appeal to you on the eve of your exercising your final right to elect the Trustees.

I honestly believe that Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta should be elected.

There may be among the electors those who are any how opposed to Sir Pherozeshah's election. I cannot pretend and do not seek to influence their votes.

But there may be also those who think that they must vote against Sir Pherozeshah, because they are bound by a promise to vote for me. To them I make this appeal and declare that I do not hold them bound by any such obligation and that I myself wish that they should vote for Sir Pherozeshah in preference to me, because he is the better candidate of us two and will render our community greater services than I can pretend to be capable of.

H. A. WADIA.

Marine Lines, March 21.

## RAILWAY FARES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The B. B. and C. I. Ry. has posted on local stations, a notice that rates of Third class season tickets will be raised from 1st April next—or more definitely, that 40 days' single fare will be charged for a monthly season ticket; i.e., the rates are to be raised by nearly 54 per cent. as will be seen from the following example. At present a monthly season ticket from Bandora to Church-Gate costs Rs. 3-4 while according to the new proposal, the fare comes to Rs. 5. Now this is really a dire calamity and will be a heavy drain on the slender and already over-taxed purse of the poor and middle class.

Moreover, the policy of the

## RIOTS IN PORTUGAL.

### LISBON STRIKERS ATTACK TRAMCARS.

### Alleged Incitement of Military.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LISBON, MARCH 21.

Serious disturbances have occurred here as the result of an attempt to bring about a general strike, as a protest against the recent shooting of two strikers at Setubal. The tramwaymen refused to join and the mob attacked the cars, whereupon they were charged by Republican Guards. Many arrests were effected, including Union leaders.

Public sympathy is against the strikers.

The newspapers did not appear in Lisbon yesterday evening, owing to a strike of compositors.

LATER.

Thirteen persons have been arrested at Lamego on suspicion of inciting an infantry regiment against the Republic.

## PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

### Motion for Reduction Defeated.

LONDON MARCH, 21.

The House of Commons have voted in favour [illegible] the proposal that the personnel of the Navy [illegible] 134,000. A Radical motion to reduce [illegible]per was defeated by 233 votes to 21. [illegible] Kenna said that every necessary pre- [illegible]uld be taken to protect trade routes, [illegible]e have sufficient cruisers for the

## [illegible]ME RULE BILL.

### [illegible]ial Relations.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

[illegible] Commons, Mr. Asquith [illegible]vernment were consulting [illegible]d other qualified persons, [illegible]sentatives of the different [illegible]sh opinion, regarding the future [illegible] financial relations between Britain and Ireland.

### Unusually Short Recess.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Asquith stated that the House would rise on April 12th, and re-assemble on April 18th. This is an unusually short recess.

## GERMAN ESPIONAGE CASES

### Alleged Spying on Naval Ships.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The German authorities are most reticent concerning the alleged cases of espionage.

The newspapers publish conflicting reports, some denying and others asserting that one of the persons under arrest is an Englishman.

A communication from the Ministry of Marine describes the case as serious, and says it chiefly concerns the cruiser "Moltke" and the battleship "Thueringen."

## RUSSIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

### Defeat of a Polish Bill.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 21

M. Stolypin, the Premier, has resigned as a result of the defeat in the Council of the Empire of a Bill, introducing local government in Poland.

It is expected that he will be succeeded by M. Kokovtzoff, the Minister of Finance.

LATER.

The defeat of M. Stolypin is regarded as a victory for the followers of the old regime, whom the Liberals accuse of having long intrigued against M. Stolypin, the champion of strong-handed reform.

## OFFICER'S FATAL FALL.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Colonel Browne, Chief Embarkation officer at Southampton, to-day fell down the hold of the steamer "Ortona," and was killed instantly.

## SEAMEN'S STRIKE AT TRIESTE.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Most of the seamen and firemen belonging to the Trieste shipping companies have gone on strike.

## KING OF THE BELGIANS IN EGYPT.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The King of the Belgians has arrived at Khartum, en route for the sources of the Nile.

## THE INDIAN LOAN.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Subscriptions to the Indian loan are now closed.

## NEW TURKISH LOAN.

BERLIN, MARCH 21.

The new Turkish Customs loan of 160 million francs was issued to-day. Lists closed immediately.

## CHINESE NOTE TO RUSSIA.

### Satisfactory in Essentials.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 20.

The Chinese reply has been received. It is understood that it is considered satisfactory in its essentials, but that China will be asked to give more explicit explanations on certain minor points.

PEKING, MARCH 20.

China's reply concedes the Consulate at Kobdo, but imposes certain restrictions regarding trading in tea. Otherwise she grants Russia freedom in trade. At the same time she raises the question of fiscal duties.

## THE FRENCH ARMY.

### The Use of Black Troops.

PARIS, MARCH 20.

In the Chambar of Deputies to-day, during the debate on the Army Estimates, M. Berteaux, the Minister for War, stated that the numbers enrolled in the Army at present were increasing; but even if they sank to an insufficient level, France would still have her glorious Foreign Legion. She might even think of her black troops. Everybody should know that they were not a dying nation, but a strong, solid people.

## IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

### Lord Crewe to Represent India.

LONDON, MARCH. 20.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Viscount Wolmer asked if in selecting a delegate to the Imperial Conference to represent India, care would be taken that he would fully represent business and other interests.

Mr. Harcourt stated that India would be represented by the Secretary of State.

## STUD TRAMWAY CASE.

### Sir J. Benn Wins Appeal.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Court of Appeal has reversed the judgment in the Stud tramway case, in which damages of twelve thousand pounds were given against Sir John Benn, and has awarded Sir John Benn the costs of the trial and appeal.

[The action was one for alleged libel, Sir John Benn, as leader of the Progressive party in the London County Council, having strongly denounced the tramway system.]

## ENGLISH RACING.

### The Lincolnshire.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

Probable starters in the Lincolnshire Handicap with jockeys, are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Siffleur | Barat |
| Eudorus | F. Wootton |
| Rathlea | Crisp |
| Vigilance | Evans |
| Chanteur | Fox |
| White Owl | Clayton |
| Falaise II | Clout |
| Oversight | Carron |
| Protestant Boy | Calder |
| Mercutio | Trigg |
| Radis Rose | Stern |
| Helot | O'Neill |
| Cinderello | Plant |
| Shampoo | Donoghue |
| Forerunner II | Escott |
| Sun Cloud | Brooks |
| Donnez-moi | Huxley |
| Wise Mason | Stokes |
| Spanish Prince | Maher |
| Dalnacraig | Rickaby |
| New Castle II | Martin |
| Kaffir Chief | Howard |
| Santa Contessa | Woolley |
| Ouadi Halfa | Smith |
| General Botha | Jellies |
| Placidus | F. Templeman |
| Louvigny | Winter |
| Long Set | Flanagan |
| Battle-axe | James |
| Brandimintine | Ringstead |

The jockeys for Irish Wedding and King of the Wavelets have not yet been named.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The following is the result of the Lincolnshire Handicap :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mercutio | 1 |
| Brandimintine | 2 |
| Spanish Prince | 3 |

Won by a length, with four lengths between the second and third.

Thirty-two ran. Brandimintine drew out clear of Spanish Prince, Chanteur and Mercutio to the distance, when Mercutio challenged.

Betting at the start was:—100 to 12 against Mercutio; 66 to 1 against Brandimintine; and 10 to 1 against Spanish Prince.

## UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

### Cambridge, the Better Crew.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

The Cambridge crew to-day rowed seven furlongs, from Hammersmith Bridge to Chiswick Church, in 3 minutes, 57 seconds. This equals the record.

The Oxford men are disappointing. Cambridge are regarded as the better crew.

## FOOTBALL AT HOME.

LONDON, MARCH 20.

In the Second Division of the League, Clapton Orient beat Wolverhampton Wanderers by 3 goals to 1; Burnley lost at home to Bolton by 3 goals to 1, and Chelsea defeated Huddersfield at Chelsea by 2 goals to love.

## THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

### Germany Renounces Important Rights.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 21.

The Baghdad Railway Company also renounces the construction of the port at Basra, and the port and terminus on the Persian Gulf, in favour of the new Ottoman Company, in which the Baghdad Railway Company consents to have a less participation in capital than the Ottoman Company, but on condition that its participation shall be equal to that of any non-Ottoman nation.

The agreement has not yet been signed, but signing is expected hourly.

Official circles point out that Germany renounces important rights, her only compensation being the stipulation of indemnity from the new company for renunciation of the final section. The Porte is determined to emphasise the Ottoman character of the new company.

## TROUBLE IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT.

### Serious Situation.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The situation in Aube continues to be grave and is seriously embarrassing the new Cabinet. Municipal life in the Department has entirely ceased. No births, marriages or deaths are being registered.

The Government contemplates a compromise, permitting the Aube winegrowers to describe their wine as champagne, while adding an indication of its origin. Serious opposition is feared from recognised champagne departments.

## AUTHORISED VERSION OF THE BIBLE.

### Tercentenary Celebration.

LONDON, MARCH 21.

The King to-day received at Buckingham Palace, deputations of the Christian bodies on the occasion of the tercentenary of the translation of the Authorised Version of the Bible.

Replying to the address of the Archbishop of Canterbury, His Majesty said :—"The glorious and memorable achievement of the translators and of my ancestor James I, gave freely to the whole English-speaking people the right and power to search for themselves the truths and consolations of our faith. During three hundred years the multiplying millions of English-speaking race have turned in their need to the grand simplicity of the Authorised Version and have drawn upon its inexhaustible springs of wisdom for courage and joy."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 21.

To commemorate the tercentenary of the authorised version of the English Bible a public meeting was held on Sunday evening at the Memorial Hall, Madras, under the presidency of His Lordship the Bishop of Madras and there was a very large attendance. Speeches were delivered by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick and Dr. J. P. Jones. Prior to the meeting an exhibit of Bibles in many languages which won the Grand Prix at the Allahabad Exhibition was on view and was inspected with the greatest interest.

## GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, MARCH 21.

The Austrian Lloyd s. s, "Praga" to-day shipped £100,000 gold for India.

## NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 21.

Mr. Mahmood, Vice-Consul for Persia, Rangoon, received to-day information from the Persian Government by cable about the constitution of the new Cabinet which is as follows :

Subadar Auzam, President of the Council and Minister of War; Mosta Shar-ad-Dowleh, Minister of the Interior; Moshire Dowleh, Minister of Justice; Momtazod Dowlah, Minister of Finance; Ala Saltanaeh, Minister of Instruction and Public Works; Moaven Dowlaeh, Minister of Commerce, Posts and Telegraph; Mohtachmos Saltaneh, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## KOLHAPUR CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

### Pistols Despatched in Cucumbers.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, MARCH 21.

The charge of conspiracy to murder which has been preferred against two Brahmins, S. G. Nagapurkar and Ghanesh Bhalvant Modak, was further investigated at Kolhapur today, before the Special Judge, Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S. The prisoners are alleged to have conspired against the lives of the then Political Agent at Kolhapur, Colonel Ferris, the Dewan Rao Bahadur Sabnis, and the Collector, Rao Saheb V. Jadhav.

The leading of the evidence was continued when the case was re-opened this morning. The first witness was a C. I. D. officer, of Poona Rao Laheb Kampte, who said he was present at Mazigaum, in Kurundwad State at a punchnama, when a metal pot and jar, containing bombs were seized, and some revolvers and weapons attached. These were seized from one Nagesh, a servant of Hanmantrao, a Brahmin landowner. He also deposed to the Chemical Analyser's report concerning the materials in the pot.

Dathu Prasad deposed that he and Joshi went to Indore, where the latter purchased three pistols, which were put inside hollow cucumbers and sent as parcels.

Mr. Yeshwant Sitaram Agashe, pleader, said that the accused Modak told him Colonel Ferris was helping the Dewan and the Collector to fan the party quarrel between the Brahmins and the Mahrattas, and so arrangements were made with Joshi for the murder. Cross-examined, the witness said that for the last ten years there had been a bitter feeling between the Maharattas and the Brahmins, and he belonged to the latter party. Formerly, the Brahmins had power, but now the Mahrattas, whose acknowledged leader is Jadhav had a predominating influence.

The case is proceeding.

## EDUCATING THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

### Speech by the Governor.

THE prize-distribution of the schools conducted by the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India took place yesterday in a specially erected pendal opposite to the Improvement Trust Chawls at Moreland Road, Byculla, Bombay. His Excellency Sir George Clarke presided and Her Excellency Lady Clarke gave away the prizes. Among those present on the occasion were: The Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Lamb; the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar; the Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr; Professor Bhandarkar; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas and others. Their Excellencies, who were accompanied by Capt. Drummond A.-D.-C., were received by Sir N. G. Chandvarkar; Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary, and others.

WELCOME TO THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

The pupils went through an interesting programme of songs and dialogues.

The Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, President of the Society, then welcoming their Excellencies, alluded to the great loss the Society had sustained in the sad and untimely death of Miss Clarke, whose help to and sympathy with the Society were deeply appreciated. It was the greatest misfortune to the people of this Presidency to have lost such a friend who had the sincerest sympathy with their cause. She came as an angel among them, encouraging them in their efforts to advance the cause of this Mission. They had benefited much from the example and life of his Excellency who had in every manner tried to help them. They knew that the sympathy and counsel so freely and ungrudgingly given to the Society came from the bottom of his Excellency's heart and when his Excellency would retire they would lose a true and sincere friend, whose acts would redeemed not only to his credit, but to the credit of every other Englishman in India. Englishmen were doing their best to uplift the depressed classes. In this institution they were giving education not only of head but of heart. This was the spirit in which they worked a spirit which they had learned from his Excellency's sayings and doings. (Loud Applause.)

THE REPORT.

Mr. V. R. Shinde, General Secretary, then read the report for the two years ending December 31 last of which the following are extracts.

"A band of volunteers, who had from the beginning devoted themselves solely to the work of the Mission, were given a mere subsistence allowance by the Nirashrit Sadan which was started with the sole help of an anonymous philanthropist in May 1907. He regularly paid Rs. 100 every month till July 1910. Since he stopped this generous grant the Mission work has received a severe blow; for even this meagre pittance granted to some of the Missionaries had to be stopped and although they are yet working as before, it is feared that unless some friend comes forward with a liberal grant the Society will have soon to forego the valuable services of some men and women who have been so long working silently and faithfully under most uninviting conditions.

The best thanks of the Committee are due to the energetic Secretaries of the Ladies' Committee, Mrs. Laxmibai Ranaday and Mrs. P. Captain, who have done much to draw the attention of the ladies in the higher circles to the work of the Mission and to secure pecuniary help. It is hoped the place of the Presidentship of the Committee left vacant by Lady Muir Mackenzie, who so worthily occupied it for the last two years, will soon be filled up by an equally worthy lady. The branch at Poona is the only one that is incorporated with the Headquarters at Bombay and is under the general control from Bombay. Four new centres, viz., Amraoti, Mahableshwar, Thana and Satara, were affiliated to the Society during the two years under report.

THE SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES.

"The problem of the uplift of the Depressed Classes is evidently too vast—the evil of the national neglect too long-standing and the consequent depression too widespread—to be adequately tackled by any one agency or group of agencies, all at once. The Society, has therefore, by means of word and work to direct its principal attempts patiently towards educating the public opinion of the higher classes as well as to work up the depressed classes themselves to a sense of their own duties in this respect. Whether there should be separate schools for these people or whether they will be in the long run more benefitted by slow and persistent efforts being made by them and for them for the admission of their children in the ordinary schools, whether Missions like this should start schools of their own or rather relegate that duty to the Government and the Municipalities, reserving their limited resources for work on indirect lines—these and similar questions of vital importance are often discussed privately and in the press, by those who are actively engaged in the work of the Society. But time is not yet come for this Society, nor is it idly waiting for that time, when it should devote itself exclusively to either one or the other of these controverted courses of action. The five schools, four in Bombay and one in Poona, which are under the direct control of the Society and which are all prospering, not to speak of others at the various affiliated centres, are therefore as much necessary for the Society to gain the confidence of the people for whom it is working as to equip its Missionaries and workers with first-hand experience of the difficulties of the problem and the practical needs of the people. Still the Society cannot indefinitely aspire to start many more such institutions for direct educational work. A glance at the reports of the various affiliated centres will show that most of the local committees, e.g., at Dapoli and Satara, are directing their main efforts to make the most of the local facilities given by the Government and the Municipalities. As will be seen from the extract quoted in the report from Amraoti, the Government authorities too are not blind to the good work done by these local committees.

"One of the important new developments of the work in Bombay is the Boarding House which is attached to the Society's Middle School at Parel. One of the sources from which this institution draws its support is the Miss Clarke Memorial Scholarships Fund, which, if liberally contributed to by the admirers of the late Miss Clarke and the friends of the Mission, will not only lay this institution on a sound financial basis but help the Society to develop a model central training institute, preparing workers for the Mission as well as teachers who are now so much in demand in the schools for these classes. The House is even now drawing students from different Marathi-speaking districts of this Province, and will, if the above fund be augmented, be able to accommodate the many needy and deserving students wishing to continue their secondary course of education, who now apply for admission but cannot get it for want of support. With the present resources the Society cannot hope to do much in the direction of industrial education, however much be the need for it. The book-binding workshop conducted in connection with the school at Parel is—although its results are very encouraging and it has secured a prize of merit for its exhibits from the Committee of the last Industrial Exhibition at Lahore—only a class for manual instruction and cannot be developed further without more funds. Mr. K. Rangrao's loom factory at the Mangalore Centre has been steadily progressing along with his other schemes, viz., of the Eri silk-worm breeding and of the colony. The rope-making industry at the Mahableshwar Centre is favourably reported by the energetic Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Jameson, who is also to be congratulated on having secured a promise of a building for the school, from Mrs. H. A. Wadia, in memory of Lady Muir Mackenzie, the ex-President of the D. C. M. Ladies' Committee.

SOCIAL WORK.

"Half-a-dozen years ago, when this Society was not in existence, a public meeting in which the 'untouchables' could freely mix with the higher classes and take their seats openly and on relations of equality and mutual respect with them was not to be thought of. Now such meetings are the order of the day. In Bombay and Poona, there have been more than once open public dinners in which the so-called 'untouchables' sat side by side with prominent men of the highest caste not connected with any Prarthana or Brahma Samaj. The leading members of the Depressed Classes themselves are now taking active part in temperance and purity movements. In Kirkee, near Poona, a woman who was originally a Moorli and who could not be married according to the orthodox notions was openly, and in spite of a great row, married to a man by the Mahar leaders, Mr. S. G. Kamble and others who are connected with the D. C. M. branch there. The members of the Somawanshiya Mitra Samaj, under the leadership of Mr. Kondaji Ramji of Bombay, are slowly and steadily working out healthy changes in the many awkward customs and traditions in connection with births, deaths and other domestic occurrences That thus re-novated, the communities are slowly elevating themselves to their rightful place in the Hindu society will be seen from the fact that many members of the above Samaj are constant attendants at the monthly inter-club Hindu social gatherings organised by the Social Reform Association of Bombay.

"Superstition is at the root of all degradation; and no uplift work will ever be really efficient and abiding unless it is characterised by strong spiritual efforts. To refuse to do any religious work at all, lest it will prove sectarian, is only a latter-day superstition. The missionary body of the Society is therefore not only keeping itself always apprised of the dangers of both these kinds of superstition, old and new, prevailing among the illiterate and the educated portions of the society at large, but is showing by its actual endeavours that it is quite possible to steer along a line of simple and yet fervent faith, clearly avoiding the excesses of sectarianism on the one hand and those of stark secularism on the other. The unsophisticated masses and the lower strata of the Hindu society are perhaps the better field of work than the higher ones for the evangelists of the modern creedless faith. The Theistic congregation of Mahars started four years ago at Byculla (24th March, 1907) though now a little reduced in membership, has been through these years tried by all those difficulties that befall those that help themselves and has since last year set on foot a movement amongst its own community, called 'The Somavanshiya Nirashrit Mandir Fund,' for erecting a building of its own.

"The Committee is glad to note that since 1909, the Bombay Social Reform Association has taken the subject of the elevation of the Depressed Classes on its active propaganda.

"The Mission sent its agents to the several districts of the Southern and Northern Maharastra and the Berars to preach the cause.

MISS CLARKE MEMORIAL FUND.

"The Committee has set aside an amount of five thousand rupees, called the Miss Clarke Memorial Scholarships Fund, by permission of His Excellency Sir George Clarke. The amount is invested in the Port Trust Bonds at 4 per cent and the interest is to be paid in scholarships to the boarders at the D. C. M. Boarding House at Parel."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then said :—Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, ladies and gentlemen,—Of the many and ever-increasing movements which are stirring the minds of the people of India, none can be more important than that represented by the Depressed Classes Mission Society. There are some which might with advantage be abandoned if their activities could be turned in the direction in which this Society is striving to advance and it may well be that their objects would be more rapidly attained if they devoted themselves to the cause of the Depressed Classes. Does not that cause go to the very root of the social evils of India? What prospect of of the arising of real nationhood can exist until those evils have been removed? It is unfortunately true that there are caste distinctions in Western countries; but no one can follow the progress of the last half century without being impressed by the fact that the feeling of brotherhood is steadily growing and that the sense of duties to and of responsibilities for the poor and the needy is visibly broadening and deepening. In India the conditions differ from those in all other countries, because we have here nearly 60 millions of outcast people—people not merely poor or unfortunate, but regarded and treated as beyond the pale by the castes above them. I will not attempt to analyse the causes which have led to this deplorable result, and have in the process of years produced a physical repugnance to these classes and a belief that personal contamination follows from association with them. To a great extent the wrongs of the depressed classes arise from accretions upon ancient and purer faiths. The gospel of Buddha is clear like that of Christ. "Let him that has recognized the truth," said the great Indian Reformer, cultivate good-will without measure toward the whole world, above below, round, unstinted, unmixed with any feeling of making distinctions or of showing preferences. 'Let us love one another; for love is of God" was the teaching of Christ.

Those words embody the great principle which the Depressed Classes Mission must strenuously seek to inculcate. Its object should be not only to elevate the depressed classes, but to change the attitude of mind which has caused them to be depressed, and thus to win back for them their inheritance as fellow human beings.

In one respect there has been advance in recent times. As Swami Vivekananda stated in a lecture given at Madras, "The days of exclusive privileges and exclusive claims are gone, gone for ever from the soil of India, and it is one of the great blessings of the British Rule." So much British Rule could do for the depressed classes; but it cannot remove inherited dislikes, antagonisms, nor can it secure sympathy, or abolish the social disabilities which tyrannous customs have imposed upon helpless people. "Government," as I said at Poona in August last, deeply feel their responsibilities towards the depressed classes and both our Revenue and our Educational officers do much to ameliorate their position? My reply to your deputation was officially circulated with a request that the attention of Municipalities might be drawn to your plea for the provision of additional facilties for the education of these classes within Municipal limits. My dear daughter, as Sir Narayen Chandavarkar has said, was deeply interested in these questions, and during her short life in India, as you know, she did all that she could to help your cause.

AN ADVANCING CAUSE.

No one can follow the movement of thought in India without seeing that the cause of the Depressed Classes is advancing. The existence of this Society and the endeavours which it is making are plain proofs of progress. It is an Indian Society working for Indians, and we may feel sure that it is helping indirectly to mould opinion and thus to produce effects which cannot be evaluated in figures, or embodied in reports. As I have said it has a double mission to accomplish—to educate public opinion and to arouse sympathey for the wrongs of the Depressed Classes on the one hand, and to promote the education of these classes on the other hand. My great predecessor Mountstuart Elphinstone felt some reluctance in undertaking the education of these classes, not that he thought it undesirable or unnecessary, but because as he wrote in a remarkable minute, dated March 1824: "They are not only the most despised, but among the least numerous of the great divisions of Society, and it is to be feared that if our system of education first took root among them, it would never spread further, and that we might find ourselves at the head of a new class superior to the rest in useful knowledge, but hated and despised by the castes to whom their new attainments would always induce us to prefer them." That was the view of a great statesman Governor just 87 years ago in the circumstances with which he was confronted. If, he argued, we educate the Depressed Classes, we shall bring education itself into disrepute. How great a change has passed over India since those days. Then it was thought that the people must be cautiously led into the paths of Western learning, the greatest care being taken lest their susceptibilities should be aroused. Now we are faced by a loud demand for extension of education at any cost and with far too little regard for its quality and suitable to the needs of the people. Now also we see a growing desire, of which this Society is a striking proof, that the Depressed Classes should have their full share.

The fourth annual report shows steady progress. The Society now controls five schools, four in Bombay and one in Poona, and work is going on at the affiliated centres which will bear fruit in due season. I cannot here enter into the details of the report which should be carefully read by all who are interested in your great cause; but I must note the establishment of a permanent Scholarship Fund as a memorial to my daughter. That is a step which would have gladdened her heart, if she had been spared, and I am sure that it will provide help and encouragement to the negleted children in whose welfare she was deeply interested. It is clear that if more funds were available you could greatly extend this branch of your activity; but I think that you are very wise in directing your "principal attempts patiently towards educating the public opinion of the higher classes as well as to work up the Depressed Classes to a sence of their own duties in this respect." As you know the Government schools are open to all alike without distinction, but the children of the depressed classes are too often prevented by that tyranny of custom to which I have referred from reaping the benefits of those schools. Wherever these children are relegated to the verandah, or sit in a place apart and neglected by the teachers, they cannot be expected to progress. Nor can their parents desire to send them to places where they are treated with injustice and disdain. Government maintains special schools in some cases for these poor children; but we cannot duplicate primary education all over the Presidency. Nor is this desirable; because it does not touch the root evil and it helps to perpetuate the cruel customs which must be broken down if India is to advance towards nationhood. Your report tells me that already public meetings can be held at which "the untouchables may freely mix with the higher classes and take their seats openly and on relations of equality and mutual respect." Nothing can be more encouraging than this, and your Society is to be warmly congratulated on the new possibilities which such a change holds out. The more meetings of this character can be held, the sooner will be the attainment of the great object which we have at heart Friendly contact of this kind will dispel prejudices and inspire a sense of brotherhood. The higher castes have nothing to lose by kindliness to the untouchable and must themselves benefit from their recognition of the claims of our common humanity. The untouchables must gain in self-respect which will powerfully assist in promoting their advancement.

Returning for a moment to the progress of education, I note in the report of the Director of Public Instruction that the total number of pupils from the depressed classes in our schools increased by 3,713 in the last year under review, that there are 21 Mahar teachers, and 1 Chambhar teacher in the Poona District, that the Pandharpur school is under a trained Mahar, that in Bombay a Chambhar boy passed the Vernacular Final Examination for the first time in the history of the City, and that the Inspector was struck by the advances made by the Local and Municipal Boards in providing for the needs of these classes. I hope these facts will seem encouraging to you, as they do to me. I trust that you will work on with the certainty that results are already forthcoming and will rapidly multiply as the years pass. India has need of the loving service—time, thought and pains given to others—which is far more common in other countries than here. It is such service that you require and that would be more valuable to you than increase of funds. As I pointed out to the students of Fergusson College, it is open to them to assist in your missionary work and in Bombay also there are many people who could spare time to teach evening classes, or at least to help your cause by inculcating and practising kindliness to the depressed stratum of the Hindu community. (Applause).

I have now only to say that my wife and I have come here to try and give help and encouragement to the important movement which you represent. Lady Clarke has already given away many prizes since she came to India, but none with greater pleasure than those which she has distributed this evening. (Loud applause). We were both deeply touched by the beautiful message of sympathy and good wishes sent to us from the public meeting of women of the depressed classes of Bombay presided over by Mrs. Yashodabai Thakur on the occasion of our marriage. That message established a link between us and them which cannot be broken, and while we are privileged to live among you, we shall always take a living interest in the work of a Society which holds out the promise of an India, in which there shall be no untouchable classes and universal sympathy based on the recognitions of the brotherhood of humanity shall everywhere prevail. (Loud applause.)

Their Excellencies were then garlanded by the pupils of the schools amid loud applause.

A vote of thanks to their Excellencies, proposed by Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, terminated the proceedings.

Their Excellencies were then shown round some of the Improvement Trust Chawls situated opposite the "pendal."

## ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

### Speech at British Indian Association.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 21.

The annual meeting of the British Indian Association was held yesterday, at Calcutta, when Maharajah Sir P. K. Tagore, referring to the Elementary Education Bill of Mr. Gokhale, said that the zemindars should not be made to pay the proposed education cess, but that the Government should grant money from the Exchequer. A congratulatory address was presented to Rai Kissorilal Goswami Bahadur, the first Indian Member of the Executive Council.

## HINDU CENTRAL COLLEGE.

### Meeting at Barabanki.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, MARCH 21.

On the invitation of the leading citizens of Barabanki, a deputation, consisting of Babu Bhagwandas, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Professor E. A. Wodehouse, Rai Aikbalnarain Gurtu, Pandit Geewannath Madan of the Central Hindu College, Benares, visited Barabanki to collect funds for the Central Hindu College. A well-attended public meeting was held in Colvin Library under the presidency of Mr. Sherring, Deputy Commissioner. Speeches were delivered by Professor Wodehouse, Mr. Gurtu and the Chairman. Over Rs. 11,000 was subscribed on the spot, the chief donations being: Ranasaheb Chandraharbali, Rs. 1,500; and Raja of Jehangirabad, L. S. Sarjuprasad, Babu Ranall, Jamkishai, and Mahajan Dr. Munnalal Rs. 1,000 each.

## PLAGUE AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 21.

After an absence of close on three years, plague appears to be once again threatening Poona City. Four indigenous cases have been reported during the past few days and the Municipality have appointed a special Plague Committee to take measures to deal with the disease.

## TRUCKS DERAILED AT DEULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DEULA, MARCH 21.

At 1-35 p.m. to-day, three empty wagons of a down goods train were derailed at Deula Station on the Diamond Harbour Branch of the E. B. S. Railway, during shunting. Both the main and loop lines were blocked. At 5 o'clock the main line was cleared and through communication was restored. The passenger of three trains were transhipped.

## RAILWAY PROSECUTION.

### Misuse of a Pass.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

A Mr. Ellis of Agra, his wife and two daughters, were charged before the Joint Magistrate here by Mr. Cox of the E. I. R. with travelling from Agra to Allahabad and back to see the Exhibition on a pass obtained by a guard, Webb, for his dependent mother and two sisters. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced Mr. Ellis to pay a fine of Rs. 250, and his wife and daughter to fines of Rs. 100 each.

It is understood that the American millionaire who has offered the Marquis of Lansdowne £100,000 (500,000dolls.) for the Rembrandt picture, "The Mill," is Mr. Henry C. Frick, the associate of Mr. Andrew Carnegie in the latter's gigantic steel and iron enterprises at Pittsburg.

## IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### The Factory Bill.

### LIMITATION OF WORKING HOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH, 21.

The Imperial Legislative Council met this morning, the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins presiding in the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Hon'ble Mr. Butler asked the Council to consider and pass the Bill to amend the Indian Universities Act of 1904. The motion was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark asked the Council to consider the Select Committee's report on the Factory Bill.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey said:—My first words on the motion before us are words of congratulation to the Government on the Bill as it has been revised by the Select Committee. The original draft Bill had aroused fears in the minds of factory-owners as to the effects of its operation, but the Select Committee and the sub-Committees who were at work over three weeks on the Bill, have introduced important amendments with the objects of meeting the convenience of the several industries concerned. The principal objects of the Bill have been steadily kept in view, and the Bill, as revised by the Select Committee, carries out the intentions of the Factory Commission in most respects. At the same time, by adopting a liberal attitude in regard to exemptions by providing assessors to assist in the hearing of appeals from factory-owners and by making the clauses of the Bill clear and definite, the Select Committee have done their best to satisfy the reasonable objections of factory-owners. I am glad to say that the Bill before us is a very satisfactory measure in all respects except one or two. I should not omit to give the credit for this great improvement in the Bill to one to whom it is largely due. I mean my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson. Owing to the unfortunate circumstance that the Hon'ble Member for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Clark was not able on account of his illness to attend the meetings of the Select Committee, the burden of the whole work of guiding our deliberations fell on the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson. I am sure I am echoing the feelings of all my colleagues when I say that his complete mastery of the subject, his assiduous industry and his constant anxiety to conciliate all interests have won for him our admiration and high regard. I was a member of the Factory Commission and I can assure Government that the Bill before us is excellently adapted to prevent all the abuses which the Commission was anxious to put down, provided, of course, that the work of inspection and supervision is carried out on the lines recommended by the Commission.

THE OBJECTIONS.

After these remarks on the Bill, as a whole, I proceed to indicate the points where I differ from the conclusions of the majority of the Select Committee. They are two in number. In the first place, I object and I have the unanimous support of my non-official colleagues on this point, to the introduction of the novel principle of direct restriction of the hours of adult male labourers. We are all agreed that no factory labourer should be required to work more than twelve hours a day. There is no difference of opinion as to that. The only question is, how is this end of a twelve hours' day to be brought about. The Factory Commission after great deliberation recommended a plan, namely, the creation of a young persons' class with hours limited to twelve. They were of opinion that this would automatically limit the working hours of all labourers to 12. Government have come to the conclusion that this effect will not be achieved by the plan. But there are other ways by which the same could be done. The Bombay Millowners' Association have, in their recent representation, made one proposal. I suggest another in my amendments, which if accepted by the Council will make it utterly impossible for any mill-hand to work more than twelve hours, without imposing a direct restriction on the hours of adult male labourers. My proposal is to make an hour's interval compulsory after a mill had been working for twelve hours. According to clause 20, no factory can work earlier than 5-30 or later than 7 o'clock. After six hours, a compulsory stoppage of half an hour is required by Clause 21. A mill which begins at 5-30 will stop for half an hour between 11-30 anp 12 noon. It will work again from 12 to 6, and a stoppage of one hour after that would come to seven o'clock after which it is prohibited from working. Thus the object of a twelve hours' day will be automatically ensured without legislating on the hours of the adult male labourer. I earnestly hope that Government will even at this last moment give a favourable consideration to the amendment. I assure Government that the idea of a direct limitation of men's working hours has caused and is causing great alarm among the industrial community. It is felt to endanger the future of Indian factories. We feel that sooner or later this concession which Government propose to make to outside pressure, will lead to further demands for greater direct restriction which Government with all the good will in the world, will be powerless to resist. We may be wrong, but we strongly feel that Government by introducing this novel principle of adult restriction, will be throwing away a valuable safeguard to the best interests of Indian industries.

QUESTION OF LIGHTING.

I have only to refer to the past history of the excise duty on Indian Cotton Factories, to show that our fears are not unfounded. Then I differ from the majority of the Select Committee as to the justice of extending the provision of the Bill to factories working daylight hours. I may remind the Council that the abuses which the Bill is designed to check arose in mills worked by artifical light, and that it has been admitted that, if electric light had not been introduced, there would have been no need for the present legislation. Why then should the provisions of this Bill be extended to factories working by natural light? The chief objection of opponents to the exemption of daylight factories, was that the longest working day would be 14 1-2 hours. But I have provided against it in my amendment under which the maximum day shall not exceed 12 1-2 hours. While I believe that, ultimately, all mills will find it desirable to adopt a uniform 12 hours' day, I think it unjust to impose restrictions where no abuse has occurred. I trust Government will be pleased to consider this suggestion also favourably. I may mention that the Government of Bombay have supported this view. My Lord, there are two other matters to which I wish to take this opportunity of calling the attention of Government, though I have not thought it necessary to move any amendments regarding them. The Factory Commission recommended the appointment of a a Chief Inspector of Factories, primarily with a view to ensuring uniformity in the administration of factory laws. Government have, however, decided to dispense with this appointment in deference to the view of local Governments. But my Lord I earnestly hope that the main object for which the Factory Commission made the recommendation will not be lost sight of. I need not remind the Council that there has been in the past a great deal of difference in the manner in which the Factory Act was administered in the several provinces. In order to avoid such a contingency in the future, the Bombay Millowners' Association have suggested that all rules made under the Act should be uniform except so far as local conditions warrant, any alteration and that the Government of India should see that this policy is carried out by local Governments. My Lord the best course seems to me to be that the Government of India should draw up a set of model rules for the guidance of local Governments who will make the necessary changes in them to adopt them to local requirements. I further think that an annual conference of Factory Inspectors to compare notes will be useful in keeping factory administration on the same level of efficiency in all parts of the country. I should like to have a clear pronouncement from Government on this important point. Lastly, I wish to support the suggestion of the Bombay Millowners' Association with reference to the clause, relating to ventilation. The subject is a highly technical one, but it is necessary, as has been done recently in England to have an exhaustive enquiry carried out by experts. The rules framed for the due ventilation of factories must be based on the conclusions of such an enquiry. In conclusion, I would again congratulate Government and the country on the eminently satisfactory manner in which the difficult problems connected with factory administration have been dealt with in the Bill before us.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy, who followed Sir

Vithaldas Thackersey, protested against the introduction of an arbitrary limitation of adult labour. He characterized the Bill as dangerous and revolutionary legislation. He said that the experiment had failed in many European countries and also in New York. It would strangle industry, and handicap competition in trade with China and Japan. He warned the Council that the time would come, when legislation would be undertaken for eleven hours a day, and quoted Sir John Hewett in support of his contention.

VIEWS OF THE BOMBAY CHAMBER.

Mr. Monteath desired to associate himself with Sir Vithaldas Thackersey in his expression of satisfaction and congratulation on the general outline of the Bill as now submitted. It would be, in recollection of the Council that when the present Bill was introduced on January 3rd last, he explained the views of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce in supporting the Government in the measure proposed, except with one limitation as to the restriction of the hours of adult labour. The Bombay Chamber were still unchanged in their views and noted with regret that the proposal of indirect legislation in this direction had not been successful. The Bombay Chamber were therefore, in full accordance with the minute of dissent, which had been added to the report of the Select Committee as signed by the six members of the Committee, saying that the proposal for restricting the hours of work of mill labour was a novel one and had not been required in textile factories in any part of the British Empire. The Factory Commission of 1909, showed that there was no necessity for the adoption of such a course under the circumstances. He hoped that even at this late stage Government might give way on this point which if adopted would cause inconvenience and hamper the industry. In other respects he felt that the Bill as submitted by the Select Committee was both useful and workable in its present form. There were several amendments covering the points to which he referred, but these amendments included, others such as altering the hours for children or eliminating the clauses referring to the use of the machinery. If these amendments were taken "en bloc" he would be unable to support them as they would frustrate the general principle of the Bill.

Mr. Mudholkar followed Mr. Monteath, and in the course of his speech said :—I desire to remove the misconceptions, which seem to prevail in regard to the attitude of those who deprecate the direct limitation of the hours of adult labour. It is insinuated that this attitude is dictated by selfish considerations, and is dominated by the capitalists' point of view. I would ask Hon'ble Members to disabuse their minds of such a notion. Speaking for myself and many more, who take an interest in this question, I desire to point out that personal considerations have had no share in determining our attitude. It is in the interest of the country and of the great industry, which is regarded as the most important one that we deprecate the proposed limitation of hours of labour. The textile industry is in importance second only to the agricultural one. It is working amidst great difficulties. Taking that section of it which is carried on with the aid of power-driven machinary, it is necessary to remember that it has to fight against great odds. The machinery has to be obtained from abroad. Its cost here is more than it is in the countries of the West. Industrial capital in India is comparatively little. The operatives are ignorant, untrained and very inefficient. Even the overseers and managers are not as highly qualified as those in Europe or America. The result is that the cost of production in India is greater. It is a mistaken notion that labour is in this country helpless and entirely at the mercy of the capitalists. The rise in wages which is observable everywhere shows the fallacy of this belief. Owing to deaths from plague and epidemic diseases, the efficient labour supply has undergone diminution with the springing up and spread of new industries. A further restriction of labour available to the common industry has taken place. Therefore it is the capitalists who have to conciliate and flatter the operatives. It is on a consideration of practical difficulties like these, and not on more abstract ground that legislative interference with adult male labour is deprecated. Reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson to a statement in the evidence before the Factory Commission. I would in fairness to myself and to the class I am deemed to represent request the permission of the Council to quote what was said in another part of my evidence. It was his opinion that 12 hours' work a day should be the limit, when worked continuously, but taking into account the conditions of work in India, viz., that adults cannot work continuously at a stretch for more than 3 or 4 hours, the nominal hours of labour must be longer. With his present physique, the Indian operative was incapable of applying himself intently to any kind of work for 6 hours without intermission. In another portion of my evidence I had to point out the distinction between nominal hours of labour and the period of actual employment of each operative. As to the desirability of limiting the average working day to 12 hours, there is no disagreement on principle. What is objected to is the direct limitation by a legislative provision.

AMENDMENTS.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey moved in Clause 11 Sub-Clause (1) of the Bill that the following words be added at the end:—"Of provision, namely, whether they be separate work or situated in compound of textile factory." Mr. Clark opposed the amendment which was withdrawn.

Mr. Clark moved that to Clause 18 of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, the following Sub-Clause be added namely:—"Such provisions as may be made for the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery or boilers of any factory."

Sir Vithaldas Thakersey accepted the first part of the amendment and objected to the second part, the inclusion of boilers is already subject to the Boiler Commission. He raised a point of order whether an amendment of this kind could be moved at this late stage, but Mr. Jenkins allowed it. Mr. Clark's amendment was accepted.

Sir Vithaldas Thakersey moved that to clause 21, Sub-Clause (1) of the Bill the following proviso be added, namely: "provided that in the case of a texile factory after it has worked for twelve hours further work shall be discontinued for not less than one hour." The Hon'ble Member explained that his intention was to extend the principle of the existing Act, and impose indirect restriction as serious objections had been taken to a direct limitations of working hours.

Mr. Dadabhoy opposed, while Mr. Monteath on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Mudholkar supported.

Mr. Clark was unable to accept the amendment which was negatived.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinn, on behalf of the Bombay Government, expressed his complete adherence to the principle of restriction of adult labour to 12, and child labour to 6 hours.

The Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that he thought that he had better say at once that Government could not possibly agree to the withdrawal of Chapter 5 of the Bill which contained the proposals for the restriction of the hours of labour in textile factories. As a matter of fact in some of the best-managed mills in the country, they had adopted shorter hours for the simple reason that they found that it paid them better. In view of that fact, it was impossible to put forward the suggestion that the mills would be removed by the restriction of the hours of labour. As regards Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's suggestion for the appointment of a Chief Inspector, it was not necessary to make any provision in the Bill for such an appointment. If later on the Government of India found it necessary they could do so. It was not desirable to make any such provision in the Bill at present, before it was known whether a Chief Inspector was required or not. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey's suggestion, however, that there should be an annual conference of Inspectors, was a very good one.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey moved that in Clause 21, sub-Clause (2) (B), before the word "calendping" (2) the word "sizing" be added.

Mr. Clark accepted the amendment which was put and carried.

The Hon'ble Mr. Birkmyre in introducting his amendments "en block" that the hours of children's labour be increased from six to six and a half hours under Clause 24 of the Bill defended his proposals as having for their object an imposition of indirect as opposed to direct restriction of hours of labour. The Bill provided for an effective twelve hours a day in non-shifting factories and therefore, these proposals would not affect them. He repudiated the suggestion that abuses would occur in the factories in which the shift system prevailed, if his suggestions were adopted. He repudiated particularly the suggestion that a national shift would come into existence. Speaking more particularly with reference to the conditions of labour in Bengal, he said that the shift system had enormous advantages both as regards adult labour and children's. Speaking in reference to the hours of children's labour he quoted the opinion of the Factory Commission on the abuses that had grown in connection with that system. There was no inspection, no certificate of compulsion and there was an entire absence of identification. The result was that the children were overworked. Therefore, the hours of children's labour ought to be fixed. The advantage of his proposal was that there would be two shifts working at different hours easily controlled and checked by identification certificates. He mentioned that there were large number of cases of children working half a day in one factory and half a day in another factory. In conclusion, he strongly defended the provision of six and a half hours for children as necessary under the peculiar conditions of child labour in Bengal, where the shift system entailed the running of mills for thirteen hours, and, therefore, the children's hours of labour ought to be six, and-a-half. The acceptance of his proposals, he said would not affect the Provinces. He then referred to the support given by the Bengal Government of his scheme of arranging the shift both for adult and for children's labour. As regards the opinion of other local Governments, he said that they spoke without any knowledge of the peculiar conditions in Bengal.

THE COMMERCIAL MEMBER.

Speaking on Mr. Birkmyre's amendment to the Factory Bill, the Hon'ble Mr. Clark said that Government would have fallen short of their duty to an important industry if they had taken their stand on the late period, at which the amendments were brought forward, and had taken no notice of them until they were moved in the Council to-day. The results, too, had justified the course adopted. The points raised had been fully discussed and opinions of the local Governments had been obtained. These opinions where on the whole unfavourable to Mr. Birkmyre's proposals. The Punjab and Burma, it was true, were prepared to accept them. The Bengal Government, on the other hand, while not objecting to the proposed increase in the hours of children, did not consider that the later half-hour start was an adequate "quid pro quo" for giving up the specific restriction of hours. The Eastern Bengal and Assam took a similar view, and the Governments of Bombay, Madras, the United Provinces and Central Provinces objected to the proposals, both as concerned adults and children. Most local Governments would not willingly dispense with the specific limitation of hours contained in Clause 28, and the majority of them would strongly oppose any increase in the hours of labour of children. Mr. Clark went on to discuss at some length the effect of the amendments, and concluded that they had serious objection to Mr. Birkmyre's proposals. The first was as regards the hours of adult labour in textile factories. The proposed omission of Clauses 28 and 31 made the restriction of hour of labour depend, as regards non-shift factories, on the strict observance of other provisions of the Bill, and as regards multiple shift factories, the omission of Clause 28 made the restriction depend entirely on the Inspector granting or withholding his approval to the system, under which the mill was to work. In other words, the work of the Inspector would be increased and he would not have a definite statutory prescription behind him. Secondly, there was the proposed increase in the hours of children. It was not for want of children or for want of consideration that the Government had come to the conclusion that they must reject Mr. Birkmyre's proposals. They had even gone outside the ordinary procedure in order that their full examination should not be prejudiced by the late hour, at which they were brought forward. The Government were aware of the strong feeling existing in the textile industry as a whole in regard to the specific restrictions now to be placed on the hours of working of operatives in textile factories, and they recognised that Mr. Birkmyre had put forward the proposals with a genuine desire to arrive at a settlement. But the objections seemed to Government too strong to warrant their acceptance, and he regretted therefore that he must oppose the amendments.

Mr. Birkmyre withdrew his amendments.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council reassembled at 2-30 p.m. after lunch. Mr. Gokhale moved that to clause 23 of the Indian Factories Bill as amended by the Select Committee the following sub-clauses shall be added:—

(1) Every factory in which more than 20 children between the ages of 9 and 12 are employed shall maintain an elementary school in the proper condition for their benefit. Attendance at a such school for not less than 3 hours every working day shall be compulsory in the case of each child so employed; (2 no fees shall be charged for the instructions given in such schools.

Mr. Gokhale urged that education should be provided in the mills on grounds of justice and humanity. The parents of children are also employed in mills and are unable to look after the education of their children. Then the mill-owners make profit out of the labour of children and their parents. Humanity also required that this class which is least able to take care of itself should be taken care of by the millowners. The last Factory Commission recommended that measures should be concerted to provide educational facilities which the Factory Commission of 1890 said that provision should be made in this regard. He also quoted Mr. Freemantle who had expressed strong opinion in favour of some provision being made for giving factory children education. Mr. Gokhale urged that a definite responsibility should be thrown upon the Mill-owners.

Mr. Dadhabhoy and Mr. Madge opposed while Mr. Haque and Mr. Mudholkar supported the amendment.

Mr. Clark was sympathetic but opposed the amendment which Mr. Gokhale withdrew.

Mr. Mudholkar moved that to clause 28 of the said Bill the following Sub-Clause be added, namely "nothing in the sub-section shall apply to any textile factory which undertakes to work by daylight hours only to have no electric installation and to observe the following conditions" (a) that on no day in the year will any person be employed for more than 12 hours and a half; (b) that the hours of commencement and end of work during each period of fifteen days or at the begining of each calendar year be notified to the Inspector, and (c) that the average period of work for each day in a year shall not exceed 12 hours a day, the existing clause 2 being numbered 28 (1)

The Hon'ble member said :—"The proposal will give an average day of less than 12 hours. The restriction which I would impose, viz., that on no day should the hour's work exceed 12 hours and a half would meet the objection which the Factory Commission sets out in para 4 of of their report. Sir, I do not see why even such a proposal should not be accepted by the Government."

Sir V. D. Thackersey and Mr. Gokhale supported the amendment and Mr. Clark opposed the amendment which was negatived.

At this stage Mr. Clark gave an assurance to Sir V. D. Thackersey that rules framed under the Bill would provide against factories which are already under the control of Boiler Commission. Mr. Clark moved that to Clause 37 sub-Clause (2) of the said Bill the following words be added, namely :—And the provisions so made for protection from danger of persons employed in attending to the machinery or boilers." Thus in clause 41 of the said Bill for sub-Clause (3) the following be substituted, namely :—(3) any of the provisions of section 28 sub-section (1), (3) and (4) regarding fencing and the protection from danger of persons employed in attending to machinery or boilers are not complied with." The amendment was put and carried.

Mr Gates moved that after Clause 54 of the Bill the following new Clause be inserted, namely "55 notwithstanding anything in section 22 sub-section (1) any person may in the Province of Burma be employed on Sunday for any time not exceeding four hours in cleaning the machinery and apparatus in a factory provided that he has not worked in the factory later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon on the previous day and that the subsequence clauses of the said Bill be renumbered.

Mr. Clark accepted the amendment.

Sir Vithaldas Thackersey claimed that the amendment should be extended all over India. To which Mr. Clark returned a negative reply.

The amendment as moved by Mr. Gates was put and carried.

Mr. Dadabhoy moved that in schedule one of the Bill as amended by the Select Committee after the words "Cleaning M. P." in part of a clause (c) the following words be inserted namely:—"Walls, ceiling or other portions of factory buildings, tanks and wells." The amendment was put and carried.

Mr. Mudholkar moved that in schedule second part A of the said Bill for the words "mineral oil refineries" the words "oil refineries" be substituted. The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Clark moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

Mr. Gokhale, in speaking on the motion that the Bill be passed, referred to the objectionable procedure adopted by allowing Mr. Birkmyre, a private member, to bring up amendments after it had left the Select Committee affecting the principles of the Bill. Mr. Clark gave the impression of bestowing his blessings upon the amendments and the matter was subject of comment.

Mr. Clark said that there was nothing objectionable in the procedure which was adopted owing to the importance of the question and the position of Mr. Birkmyre. Mr. Clark added that his speech on the occasion was entirely colourless.

The Bill was passed and the Council was then adjourned to the 24th instant.

## MOSLEM DEPUTATION AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 21.

A public meeting was held at Kalikdina Hall here last evening in connection with the movement for the Mahomedan University. Mr. A. D. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, presided. Khan Bahadur Sheik Sadikali, Vazir of Khairpur State, announced that His Highness Mir Imam Buksh Khan, Ruler of Khairpur State, decided to give one lakh of rupees to the University Fund. In all about Rs. 1,26,000 were subscribed on the spot, including the Mir of Khairpur's donation of one lakh, Ghulamaly Chagala subscribed Rs. 10,000 Seth Abdul Rahim Saleh Mahomed and Sheth Hajee Abdulla Harroon giving Rs. 5,000 each.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 21.

Mr. Aziz Mirza and other members of the Mahomedan University Deputation arrived from Calcutta this afternoon and a large gathering at the wharf welcomed the deputation.

## GUN-RUNNING IN THE GULF.

### The Recent Fight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 21.

With regard to Reuter's telegrams as to the wounding of a sailor in a fight with gun-runners between Aden and Perim, it is understood that a dhow was manned some little time back with bluejackets from the "Presperine" in order to assist in watching the coast line. The Turks were on the alert further to the North, and hence the gun-runners from Jibouti were trying to land arms within the limts of the Aden Protectorate.

It is possible that the Jhow above mentioned has been engaged in a little fight at Ras Alara.

## IRRIGATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD. MARCH 21.

The Canal which His Majesty the Amir of Kabul has ordered to be made in Jellalabad District is of a very small dimension. It will take off from the Kabul river near Dorunta, the gorge being only seven miles in length with a depth of six feet. It is to be made by local labour. This canal will serve to irrigate the small tract which now suffers from want of water.

## RESCUE OF ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 21.

A public meeting was held this evening at the Banqueting Hall under the presidency of H. E. the Governor and the Hall was crowded. Amongst those present were the Bishop of Madras and Mrs. Whitehead, the clergy of various denominations and heads of offices, both Government and mercantile.

His Excellency introduced Rev. J. A Graham, D.D., who delivered a most interesting lecture illustrated by lime light views on his rescue work of Anglo-Indian and European children in Northern India. This meeting is the first public meeting to initiate a similar institution in South India, and it was proposed and carried that a sum of Rs. 20,000 be raised as an initiative.

A Committee was appointed and the proceedings terminated with a hearty votes of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer.

## R. I. M. "NORTHBROOK."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON. MARCH 21.

R. I. M. "Northbrook" arrived to-day with details and stores from Madras. She leaves for Calcutta with the 9th Bhopal Infantry and other details. The embarkation list shows the following amongst other passengers.—873 non-commissioned officers and men, 52 women, 54 children, 44 public followers and 148 private followers and of the 9th Bhopal Infantry; 30 non-commissioned officers and men of the 92nd Punjabis; 17 non-commissioned officers and men of the 26th Mule Corps en route to rejoin the unit at Lucknow, 66 non-commissioned officers and men of the 93rd Burma Infantry (on furlough) and 122 non-commissioned officers and men of the 90th Punjabis.

## VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA MARCH 21.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the "At Home" at the Calcutta Club at 10-15 this evening.

There was a dinner party at Government House this evening. There were present Mrs. Spence, Mr. Justice Fletcher, Mr. H. Lemesurier and Mrs. Lemesurier. Mr. F. A. T. Phillips, Mrs. and Miss Phillips, Major-General M. H. S. Grover and Mrs. Grover, Mr. G. H. B. Kendrick, Mr. H. G. Graves and Miss Graves, Mr. R. G. Monteath and Mrs. Monteath, Major General M. F. Remington, Revd. H. B. Cogan, T. A. Harrison and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. F. Noel-Paton, Lt.-Col. C. R. M. Greene and Mrs. Greene, Mr. H. N. Hudleston, Mr. I. L. Roy, Mr. W. Gregory and Mrs. Gregory, Mr. Syed Ahmed Sheriffudin, Mr. F. H. Stuart, Mr. R. J. Govard and Mrs. Govard, Mr. C. Radcliffe, Mr. H. P. Mytton and Mrs. Mytton, Mr. G. B. Deakin, Mr. B. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. A. G. H. Macpherson and Mrs. Macpherson, Lt.-Col. L. A. Maxwell, Mrs. Maxwell, and Miss Ortmae, Major R. G. Jelf, Col. Mackenzie and Mrs. Mackenzie.

## KATHIAWAR NEWS.

### An Orphanage Blown Down.

Our Bhownagar correspondent writes:—During the storm that swept over Kathiawar an Orphanage School at Porbander collapsed, burying alive four bullocks, whilst the station was unprovided and part of one corner of the building came down. The following is the record of rainfall:—Bhownagar, 11in. 26cts.; Dholaj 11in.; Botad, 20cts.; Wadhwan, 11in. 12cts.; Upleta, 21in. 35cts.; Wanseilia and Porbander, 3in. each; Gondal, 83cts; Hadmadia, 11in. 50cts.; and Junagad, 2in. 40cts.

## AEROPLANES AT THE OVAL.

There was no flying at the Oval, Bombay, yesterday evening. Mr. Davies attempted to make a flight on the same Humber monoplane on which he flew the length of the ground several times on Monday, but the propeller breaking when the engine was being started he was unable to proceed. The other monoplane was not ready for flying and so nothing further could be done.

The machines will be put in order to-day and it is intended to make a flight at half-past six, if the weather is favourable.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### Fifteenth Extra Meeting.

TUESDAY being a public holiday, the Western India Turf Club authorities held the last but one meeting of the Bombay season at Mahalaxmi, when nine events were down for decision during the afternoon. There was a fairly large attendance of spectators, although the Point-to-Point Races at Santa Cruz were responsible for the absence of many racing enthusiasts. In the earlier part of the afternoon the sun was oppressively hot, but a breeze from across the course was a pleasant relief from the dust and glare in the ring. In the first division of the Arab Pony Selling Plate the favourite Matheran won, while the second part of that race was caried away by the outsider of the day, Nurgis. For the most part, the favourites won, and from a punters' standpoint the day must have been a remunerative one. Next to the outside win of Nurgis, those of Electric and Young Fakir were the longest priced, but the two last-named ponies could not be called outsiders as they both received much public support. Terror's win was by a bigger margin than was expected, Nimar, the second-placed pony, only coming into second place ten lengths behind the favourite. The most exciting finish of the day was between Ferguson on Electric and Once More with Evans up, the former winning by a head. In the last race, after the ponies had gone to the gate, Brazee, the favourite, was seen to return to the paddock, and until it was known that Evans had broken a stirrup-leather there was much speculation as to the reason. Brazee, however, returned to the gate and won his race by six lengths. The scratching of Lady Spring after the numbers had gone up caused some excitement in the ring and the book-makers declared all bets off. This left the decision between Forfeit and Lord Carlyon, the latter horse winning with ease. During the afternoon, both Ferguson and Evans rode three winners, whilst the other winning jockeys were Fisher, Barrett and Hazza. In the Arab Consolation Plate, Abbas came off Lama at the four furlongs, but was not seriously hurt.

Matheran was favourite in the first part of the Arab Pony Selling Plate, while Mishriff and Red Flower were also the recipients of strong support. In the race Evans brought Matheran to the front at four furlongs and won from Red Flower, Mishriff being third. The second division of this race saw Sweeden first installed as favourite in the betting, but a subsequent run on Khadravi and Kamil Beg brought these ponies down to joint favourites at two to one. Vazir also met with support. The outsider Nurgis won followed by Vazir and Khadravi. In the first division of the Little Nursery Plate, Terror—better known to the public as Sayel—started favourite with Chichester next in demand, while Symington, Upright and Nimar were backed for places, Terror scored a runaway victory from Nimar by ten lengths, Chaman running third. In the Consolation Plate, Haut Park and Lancelar were scratched and the betting started with Lord Carlyon and Lady Spring at twos, while Forfeit was at half a point better odds. It was subsequently announced, however, that Lady Spring would not run and all bets were declared off in the ring, Lord Carlyon was then made favourite with Forfeit next at twos. Lord Carlyon won an easy race from Lovania and Lord Merv. For the Tansa Plate, Grey Falcon received the most public support with Meerjan as second favourite; Dilkhush was backed for a place. The favourite won comfortably followed by Meerjan, while Occident was placed third. In the Arab Consolation Plate, Hachal was generally considered to be the prospective winner, Young Fakir coming in for support also. Before the start, however, Well Done was made favourite. Young Fakir won the race from Well Done, Fahad Beg getting third place. In the first division of the New Arab Pony Selling Plate, public support brought Once More to even money, while Sir Albert was strongly backed in certain quarters. Electric won an exciting finish from Once More by a head, Sir Albert finishing third, two lengths behind. The second part of this event saw Red Flower, who earlier in the day had run second to Matheran, backed down to even money, Nelson and Denmark being next in favour. The favourite came on first at the three furlongs and won in the straight, Denmark beating Lord Chestnut for second place. In the second division of the Little Nursery Plate, public support was divided between Brazee and Aga, the former being favourite by a point in the betting at the start. Then further support for Brazee brought him down to two to one on while Aga remained firm at twos. Brazee scored a runaway win and Dawood Beg, coming up with a run, beat Aga for second place.

The following are the results in detail :—

AN ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500 ; second Rs. 200 ; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arabs ponies 14 hands and under, 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 9st 12lbs, W. I 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down Rs 400.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. D. G. Dhere's Matheran 8st 8lbs.....Evans 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Red Flower 7st 11b carried (7st 4lbs).....Ferguson 2
Mr. Mahomed Jamal's Mishriff 7st 10lbs...Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN :—Jamshid, 8st 2lbs ; Siberia, 7st 4lbs ; Little Devil, 7st 3lbs ; Sattara, 7st 11bs ; and Dreadnought, 7st 3lbs.

BETTING : 6 to 4 against Matheran, 3 to 1 against Mishriff and Red Flower, 4 to 1 against Siberia. 5 to 1 against Jamshid, Little Devil and Dreadnought, 10 to 1 against Sattara.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 30-8 for the win and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

THE RACE : Sattara lead to the four furlongs ; then Matheran came up followed by Red Flower and Mishriff. The race finished in this order. Won by half a length, a length.Time—1 min. 9 secs.

(Winner trained by J. C. Smith.)

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—Divided. Winner, Rs. 500 ; second, Rs. 200 ; third, Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1910. Distance—6 furlongs, Messrs J Awad and E Yacoob's Nurgis 8st 3lbs Hazza 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Vazir 9st.....Southall 2
Mr Haji Ali Khaderi's Khadravi 8st 11lbs Taylor 3

ALSO RAN: Marconigram, 8st 13lbs ; Kotri, 8st 12lbs ; Marvel, 8st 11lbs ; Happy Days, 8st 1Glbs ; Izat Baig, 8st 10lbs ; Kaharaman, 8st 10lbs ; Dimshak, 8st 7lbs ; Sweeden, 8st 6lbs ; Poona Mail, 8st 3lbs ; Debey, 8st ; Kamil Baig, 7st 10lbs ; Time Keeper, 7st 10lbs and Ayar, 7st 5lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Khadravi and Kamil Baig, 4 to 1 against Vazir, Izat Baig and Sweeden, 7 to 1 against Marconigram, Happy Days, Dimshak Poona Mail, Debey and Timekeeper, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 195 for the win and Rs. 47, Rs. 41 and Rs. 19 for places.

THE RACE :—Khadravi got away and led to the five furlongs when Happy Days and Vazir showed up. At the bend Vazir led from Nurgis. Nurgis came up in the straight and won from Vazir and Mishriff. Won by one and a half lengths, a length. Time—1min. 23 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Ahmed Dakeel.)

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—(Divided.) Winner, Rs. 500 ; second Rs. 200 ; third. Rs. 100. A Handicap for Arabs, 14 hands and under landed since July, 1910. Distance—About 6 furlongs.

Mr J M Mistry's Terror, 8st 12lbs .....Evans 1
Mr M Goculdass' Nimar, 7st 11lbs .....Hoyt 2
Mr Ahmed Hazemy's Chaman, 8st 2lbs ...Mujeed 3

ALSO RAN :—Chichester, 9st 3lbs ; Red Monk, 8st 2lbs ; Timon, 8st 11b ; Engineer, 8st 11b ; Dollar, 8st ; Upright, 8st : Symington, 7st 12lbs ; Lazim, 7st 13lbs ; and Sidick, 7st 12lbs.

BETTING :—Even money Terror, 7 to 2 Chichester, 5 to 1 Symington, 6 to 1 Red Monk, Engineer and Nimar, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 22-8 for the win and Rs. 13, Rs. 20-8 and Rs. 43-8 for places.

THE RACE :—Symington left the gate first and then, nearing the three furlongs, Upright showed in front. At the bend, Terror come up and won easily, Nimar and Chaman placing respectively. Won by ten lengths, half a length. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

A CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,400; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for horses which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,400 or over since 31st March 1910. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. M. Gozuldass' Lord Carlyon 8st. 9lbs....Fisher 1
Mr. G. K's Lovania, 7st. 7lbs..... Luckman 2
Mr. A. J. D'Souza's Lord Merv, 9st. 5lbs. Southall 3

ALSO RAN:—Forfeit, 8st. 10lbs.; and Coquette, 7st. 10lbs.

BETTING : 6 to 4 on Lord Carlyon, 2 to 1 against Forfeit, 4 to 1 against Lord Merv, 7 to 1 against Coquette, 10 to 1 against Lovania.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 17 for the win and Rs. 15 and Rs. 40 for places.

THE RACE ; Coquette led off from Lord Merv and Lord Carlyon to the four furlongs, Lord Merv then took the lead for a time. Round the bend, Lord Carlyon came up and won with easy followed by Lovania and Lord Merv. Won by four lengths, two lengths. Time—1 min, 14 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleach.)

THE TANSA PLATE :—Winner, Rs. 700; second, Rs 250; third, Rs. 150; A high weight handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—about 1 mile.

Mr. F. M. Garda's Grey Falcon 8st. 9lbs...Barrett 1
Mr. A. S. Oomer's Meerjan 8st. 13lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's Occident 7st 11lbs...Fahad 3

ALSO RAN :—Woolwinder, 8st. 6lbs.; Company, 8st. 6lbs.; Saree, 7st. 13lbs.; Zari, 7st. 11lbs.; Regiment, 7st 9lbs.; Dilkush, 7st. 5lbs.; Hyder II, 7st. 6st.; Officer, 7st. 1lb.; and Arnica, 6st. 10lbs.

BETTING : 6 to 4 against Grey Falcon, 2 to 1 against Meerjan, 5 to 1 against Regiment. and Dilkhush, 6 to 1 against Khalas, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 52 for the win and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 16 and Rs. 63-8 for places.

THE RACE : Zari left the gate first followed by Woolwinder; then at five furlongs Meerjan was leading with Grey Falcon close up. Rounding the bend Grey Falcon came away and won from Meerjan, Occident getting third place. Won by two lengths, three lengths. Time—1 min 52 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by)

AN ARAB CONSOLATION PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 1,000 ; second, Rs. 300 ; third, Rs. 200. A high weight handicap for Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,450 or over since 31st March, 1910. Distance—About 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr Ali Bin Talib's Young Fakir, 8st 7lbs.Ferguson 1
Mr A S Oomer's Well Done, 8st 13lbs ..... Evans 2
The Chief of Manavadar's Fahad Beg, 8st 2lbs.....Fisher 3

ALSO RAN.—Braganza, 8st 11lbs; Hachal, 8st 9lbs ; Silvermine, 7st 5lbs ; Alma, 7st 4lbs ; Maghil, 6st 12lbs ; and Lama, 6st 12lbs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 against Well Done, 5 to 2 against Young Fakir, 4 to 1 against Hachal, 9 to 2 against Braganza, 5 to 1 against Alma, 7 to 1 against Fahad Beg, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 33-8 for the win and Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 29 for places.

THE RACE :—All started in a line, when passing the seven furlongs, Young Fakir led followed by Alma to the four furlongs, Hachal being third. At the bend, Young Fakir maintained his lead and won followed by Well Done and Fahad Beg. Won by one and a half lengths, one length—Time, 2min 7 2-5secs.

(Winner trained by Mustapha bin Talib.)

A NEW ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE :—(Divided)—Winner, Rs. 500 ; second, Rs. 200 ; Third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1910. 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9st 12lbs; W. I. 3lbs, for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. (No landing allowance,) Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Gomer's Electric 8st 2lbs.....Ferguson 1
Messrs. A. M. Shamlan and A. K. Dakhayel's Once More, 8st. 8lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's Sir Albert. 7st. 10lbs. (carried 7st, 12lbs.).....Southall 3

ALSO RAN :—Sanayabar, 8st. 8lbs. ; Roll Gold 7st. 13lbs. ; Time Keeper 7st. 13lbs. ; Jameel 7st. 10lbs. ; British 7st. 10lbs. ; Shojelly 7st. 10lbs. ; and Prism 7st. 7lbs.

BETTING : Even money Once More, 2 to 1 against Sir Albert, 4 to 1 against Electric, 6 to 1 against Prism, 8 to 1 against Jameel, longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 46-8 for the win and Rs. 12, Rs. 11 and Rs. 11-8 for places.

THE RACE : Electric lead all the way followed by Once More and Sir Albert. An exciting finish was witnessed in the straight between Electric and Once More, Ferguson just keeping his lead past the post. Won by a head, two lengths. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

A NEW ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200 ; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1910. 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 9st 12lbs W. I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400. (No landing allowance.) Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Red Flower 7st 4lbs...Ferguson 1
Mr. Fattehalla Essack's Denmark 8st 8lbs...Evans 2
Mr. Raj Mahomed's Lord Chestnut 7st 11bs Abdoola 3

ALSO RAN :—Dwarka, 8st 5lbs ; Tayer, 8st 2lbs ; Zomat, 7st 13lbs ; Annis Pasha, 7st 10lbs ; Nelson, 7st 10lbs ; Flyer, 7st 11lbs ; Golden Hall, 7st 7lbs ; Blade, 7st 2lbs ; and Papa, 7st 11lb.

BETTING: Even Money Red Flower, 2 to 1 against Nelson, 3 to 1 against Denmark, tens and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 24-8 for the win and Rs. 14-8, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 57 for places.

THE RACE: Papa led past the five furlongs followed by Annis Pasha. Near the four furlongs, Red Flower came up and led for the rest of the race followed by Denmark and Lord Chestnut. Won by six lengths, two and a half lengths. Time—1min. 24 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by Owner.)

THE LITTLE NURSERY PLATE.—(Divided.) Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200 third Rs. 100. A handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. landed since 1st July, 1910. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. J. M. Mistry's Brazee 8st. 7lbs.; (carried 8st. 8lbs.).....Evans 1
Mr. Mahomed A. Nanji's Dawood Beg, 8st. 10lbs Taylor 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Aga, 9st. 12lbs. .....Ferguson 3

ALSO RAN:—Singer, 9st. 2lbs.; Rangoon, 8st. 12lb.; Once More, 8st. 2lbs.; Melton, 8st. Shihab, 7st. 11lbs.; Little Laffy, 7st. 9lbs ; Sadoor Pasha, 7st. 9lbs.; and Pendil, 7st. 8lbs.

BETTING : 2 to 1 on Brazee, 2 to 1 against Aga 4 to 2 against Singer, 5 to 1 against Dawood Beg, 6 to 1 against Rangoon and Shihab, 7 to 1 against Once More tens and longer odds the rest.

THE TOTALISATOR paid Rs. 20-8 for the win and Rs 11-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE RACE : Brazee soon took the lead with Pendil following. Round the bend, Brazee went away from the field followed by Aga. In the straight. Dawood Beg beat Aga for the second place, won by six lengths, one length. Time—1 min. 23 secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

## AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Twenty-five teams have entered for the Tournament this year and, although the entries are not quite as numerous as last year, they represent a better standard of hockey, a number of the weaker teams having been eliminated. The following is the full list of entries :—

Durham Light Infantry.
R. Warwickshire Regiment.
2nd Cheshire Regiment.
Young Parsee H. C. (Poona).
2nd Dorsets.
Bombay Tramway Company.
Elphinstone College Gymkhana.
B. V. R. (Oval sts).
Hornets Athletic Club.
Wilson College.
Lusitanian Sporting Club.
Bombay Gymkhana.
Marine Wanderers.
Parsee Pioneers "A."
Parsee Pioneers "B."
Y. M. C. A.
Grant Medical.
Pioneers "A."
Pioneers "B."
B. E. S. Old Boys.
Rising Star.
R. G. A., Bombay.
G. I. P. Railway.
All Blacks.
14th Hussars.

The draw takes place at the Bombay Gymkhana on the 23rd inst., at 6-30 p.m

## BY THE WAY.

### PEERS' STATE COACHES.

Peers who possess State coaches must, as a rule hire horses to draw them, for the size and weight of these vehicles necessitate an exceptionally well-matched and strong pair of animals. It is said that a well-known Duke will be unable to use his State coach at the Coronation, because, according to the "World," its great weight can be negotiated by nothing less than a team of four horses. It is not permitted to anyone other than a member of the Royal Family to go to Court or a State ceremony drawn by more than one pair of horses consequently the Duke in question will have to be content with some less imposing carriage on the Coronation day.

### WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

Distinct traces of light have been detected at the great depth of five hundred fathoms below the ocean surface by Sir John Murray's oceanographical expedition of 1910. More recently, brightly coloured organisms have been dredged up from an even greater depth in the form of rose Foraminifegs with rose-pink shells.

### BŒUF GRAS.

A proposal has been under consideration by the Committee of Fetes in Paris to revive the Bœuf Gras procession. The fete has antiquity on its side, and it struggled bravely for existence during the stirring events in the sixteenth century, but it had to succumb at the time of the Revolution. But the interregnum came to an end in 1805, when Napoleon, with his keen knowledge of men, restored it, knowing the mob is dearly fond of fetes and processions, and on February 23, 1805, Bœuf Gras was once more in evidence. Some thirty years ago, the carnival was suppressed.

### FILLING UP THE EARTH.

The preliminary figures of the census taken last year in Germany, which give a total population of the Empire of 64,896,831, as compared with 60,641,489, in 1905, show a rate of increase of 7.02 per cent, a falling-off of 0.56 per cent. This is, however, well above the mean rate of increase for Europe, which has been estimated at 8·7 per cent. per decade. The greatest decennial rate of increase is 30 per cent. in Australasia, North America following with 20 per cent., South America 15 per cent Africa 10 per cent., and Asia at the bottom of the list with 6 per cent. For the whole earth the mean decennial rate of increase is 8 per cent., and at this the 28,000,000 sq miles comprising the fertile of the earth—which Ravenstein computed support 207 persons per square mile—will their maximum population of 5,994,000,000 in the year 2,072. This estimate allows 14 square mile in the 18,000,000 square opes and deserts.

### PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY.

k the President of the Republic of of the South American countries England in financial and commer- as elected. The new President is Ordonez who was formerly Presi- o 1907. He is described as one of t and progressive politicians of name is very well known in the Battley Ordonez is a member of , and he has said that he will id of everyone in the country who te in the work of its prosperity will hold office for four years—

### E OLDEST M.P.

ile Mr. Samuel Young, M.P. will on his ninetieth year. He is the oldest man in the House of Commons, though it is hard to believe it, for he is wonderfully active. Mr. Young was hailed the other day be an old friend, who congratulated him on looking so well 'for a man who must be at least seventy-five." With a twinkle in his eye, the aged M.P. replied: "Yes, I am at least seventy-five, for in a short time I celebrate my eighty-ninth birthday." He has sat in Parliament since 1892 and hopes to live to see Home Rule granted.

### HOW THE "LENT LILIES" CAME TO SCILLY

"Lent Lilies" made a plentiful appearance on London streets in the first week of Lent, though the forced flowers were for sale throughout February. It is less than thirty years since this delightful industry was successfully established in the Scilly Isles. Three kinds of narcissus—the Scilly white, the old English daffodil and Grand Monarque—are considered natives of Scilly, but about 1883 Mr. Dorrien-Smith, the lord-proprietor, noticing that these flowers a month earlier in his domain than on the mainland, a cargo of bulbs from Holland. Since then he has drawn a raomantic revenue from a toll of ten shillings a ton on all flowers leaving "Lyanesse." Besides the blossoms, large quantities of bulbs are now exported, chiefly to Holland, for Time brings revenges, even in horticulture.

### SIR LAWRENCE ALMA-TADEMA'S PANELS.

Reference has often been made to the "Hall of Panels" in the house of Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, R. A. Some interesting particulars concerning the pictures and their painters are supplied by Mr. R. de Cordova in an article in "Scribner." Over the mantelshelf in the hall are the following lines:

I count myself in nothing else so happy
As in a soul remembering my good friends.

The quotation was, it seems, suggested by Mr. Andrew Carnegie as he stood one day looking at the pictures each of which was specially designed and arranged to fill its own particular place among the forty odd panels framed in the walls and on the staircase. Nearly half of them have been painted by Sir Lawrence's brother Academicians, while ten have been the gift of other four painters.

### LORD LEIGHTON'S PANEL.

When the late Lord Leighton offered to do a panel for Sir Lawrence, the latter sent him the dimensions of the space selected for him to fill. The next evening they met at dinner at a friend's house, and were placed immediately opposite each other. Naturally the subject of the impending picture came up. Lord Leighton took up a dessert-knife and, holding it up, said to Sir Lawrence: "My dear Tadema, what kind of a subject do you expect me to paint on this?" Sir Lawrence laughingly replied that Lord Leighton would have to find out for himself. It was not long before he did find out. Later on he painted the figure known as "The Bath of Psyche." It must not however, be supposed that Sir Lawrence's picture is really "The Bath of Psyche." This he painted later.

### THE LATE MR. W. L. MURDOCH.

This famous Australian cricketer who passed away with such tragical suddenness at the recent Test match made a romantic marriage. He was returning to Australia after a triumphant tour in England. On the same steamer was Miss Mennie Watson, the daughter of a Bendigo gold-king, who was also returning to Australia after completing her education in Europe. A few hours after the arrival of the steamer at Melbourne, Mr. Murdoch and Miss Watson were quietly married. The father of the bride, Mr. John Boyd Watson, in his will which disposed of upwards of a million of money treated them handsomely.

### FROM CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

At the same time will be sold a letter written by Charlotte Bronte to Miss Ellen Nussey on August 4, 1839. It gives an account of her first proposal of marriage, made by Mr. Price, a young Irish clergyman, fresh from Dublin University, after a first visit. Charlotte Bronte writes: His character quickly appeared in his conversation: witty, lively, ardent, clever too, but deficient in the dignity and discretion of an Englishman. At home, you know, Ellen, I talk with ease, and am never shy, never weighed down and oppressed by that miserable mauvaise honte which torments and constrains me elsewhere. So I conversed with this Irishman and laughed at his jests, and though I saw faults in his character, excused them because of the amusement his originality afforded. A few days later she received a letter in an unknown hand containing. "A declaration of attachment and proposal of matrimony expressed in the ardent language of the sapient young Irishman, Well! thought I, I have heard of love at first sight, but this beats all. I leave you to guess what my answer would be convinced that you will not do me the injustice of guessing wrong."

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

## BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

### WORDS OR MUSIC.

When Mr. Yeats, the other day, discussing the art of the concert singer, maintained that the words of his song must take precedence of the music, he not only enunciated a principle that is profoundly true although so much neglected in practice, but must have awakened many reflections in the mind of everyone who has given the subject any thought. For one thing, it may be said that in many cases vocal music is so indefinite in its appeal that the precise emotional purpose to which it is to be put must be determined by the words. Thus "Scots wha nae," which is a war song, suits to much the same tune as "The land o' the leal," which is of a dirge-like sadness; the children's hymn "When mothers of Salem" is the German drinking song "Columbambambuli"; Mrs. Sellar, in the church at Assisi, where the rossbushes are the descendants of those with which St. Francis used to flagellate himself, heard "Way down upon de Swanee Ribber" played as a voluntary on the organ; Fitz Gerald tells us that Handel's "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty" was originally a love-song in "Rodelinda," and that the music of "He layeth the beams of His chambers in the waters" was, to begin with, fitted to an Italian pastoral song; while, just as the Salvation Army of today sets religious words to secular tunes, so, inversely, the wandering students of the Middle Ages used the hymn-tunes of the Church for their love-songs and drinking songs. The truth is that although none of the arts appeals more directly and more powerfully to the emotions than music does, yet what emotions in particular it is to appeal to often depends upon the words to which it is allied. All this is tolerably obvious, but when it is said that the words of a song are of prior importance to its music what is meant is not only that thus in a general way the words are to determine the tone, but that the thoughts, feeling, and word-values of the verse are to determine the delicacies of the rendering. The theory of the matter is that music when it stands alone is an independent art, but when it is wedded to language it becomes ancillary, and its office is that of a higher and more ornate elocution, to commend to the listener's ear the poetic contents of the verse. Thus the condition of all singing is an initial literary perception, a perception of all that the composer has tried to put into his lines—so much so that it is only a question whether the meaning of the words may not even justify a singer in departing, nor indeed from the notes set down, but at any rate from the rhythms and from the durations of the notes.

### VAPIDITY OF WORDS.

Mr. Yeats's contention, therefore, is a sound one, and he was on equally solid ground if as no doubt he did, he went on to comment on the vapidity of words of most popular songs. Once and again, perhaps, the verse of a great poet may be carried into popularity, because of the music with which it is united—Lord Henry Somerset's setting of Christina Rossetti's "Come to me in the silence of the night" is an instance,—but as a rule the model drawing-room song is the one parodied by Mr. Seaman, and we know its charater; it is either weakly sentimental or cheaply pathetic, and attains its end by tricks of phrase which the composer knows must succeed because they have succeeded a hundred times already. This is true not only of the inferior deciduous "song of the season," but even when one turns to any compilation containg the pick and election of the best songs of the last twenty-five years or so it is odd to note how few of the sets of verses have any pretensions to poetry or rise even to the level of the great body of those songs of Tom Moore's which to-day are as dead as anything over which the Burial Service is read. It was not always so. In the Elizabethan age the breath of poetry was everywhere, and often in unexpected corners one comes upon instances which show the felicitous lyric touch. It is close upon a quarter of a century since Mr. Bullen published his lyrics from Elizabethan song-books, and one who turns his pages can note the variety of the themes and the deftly woven verse, and how, even when the substance is of the slightest, the workmanship has an airy grace and a dainty charm which give a song a value apart from its music.

### CHARACTERS IN SCOTT'S NOVELS.

Last year there was announced for publication a book dealing with the biographies of the originals of characters in Scott's novels. It has not been published, nor does it seem to have reappeared in the publishers' lists. One may hope, however that the cause of delay is only that the author is pushing his researches further, for such a book, if well done, would fill a real gap in Scott literature. Mr. G. M. Fraser, discussing the need of it in an essay in his "Lone Shieling," writes with the authority of a librarian: "It may be doubted if there is, any one literary subject on which request to public librarians—at least in Scotland—are more frequent or more interesting than requests for information as to the originals of Scott's characters." The work, however, is not the undertaking of the facile bookmaker, nor of one who has only a languid amateurish interest in the subject, for certain of the identifications are matters of high controversy and biographical details will have to be rummaged for in many out-of-the-way corners. Scott himself shed some light in his notes and introductions, and the prefaces to the various good editions of his works supplement him. Lockhart contributes much indispensable material also, but more is contained in a series of books some of which are less easy to come by. Thus William Chambers and Dr. John Brown wrote on David Ritchie, the original of the Black Dwarf; Robert Chamber's "Illustrations of the Author of 'Waverley'" is a classic on the whole subject of the characters, while Cornish's "Waverley Manual," Rogers's "Waverley Dictionary," and the three volumes of Cadell's "Introductions" are helpful. Much, too—and Mr. Fraser notes it as indicating "the extraordinary interest that Scott literature evokes,"—is scattered thoughout the files of newspapers; the "Scotsman," for example, which in 1906 discussed the real Dominie Sampson, and in February of last year the original of Habakkuk Mucklewrath.

### "FIONA MACLEOD'S" WRITINGS.

The popularity of the writings of "Fiona Macleod" was undoubtedly stimulated during the lifetime of William Sharp by the mystery of their authorship, and after Sharp's death it has been stimulted by the discussion of the problem raised by his twofold temperament. Mr. Le Gallienne handles the latter question in this month's "Forum," and although his his conclusion would have been clearer if instead of being left in Sharp's words it had been restated in his own, the article is eminently "saisible" and will be welcome to all who have a profound disturst in the existence of cases of dual personality outside the realm of fiction. There are two considerations that go far towards explaining the relations of William Sharp and Fiona Macleod without any such hypothesis. One is that there are people who can express their inmost soul far more freely under a pseudonym than in their own person. Like the Bronte children, who were timid and shy to convere they can speak boldly from behind a mask, and it is natural that Sharp should feel himself fettered in the expression of the feminine side of his nature by the knowledge that it would be associated with himself, who wore doublet and hose. Then there is the natural Celtic shyness to reveal the inner chamber of his nature. Of this Sharp himself gives an instance in the case of a Highlander who in the joyous excitement of a storm had given way to his natural feeling, and next day avoided Sharp's presence, "having given himself away and shown his Celtic side, a thing," continues Sharp, "now more than ever foreign to the Celtic nature, which has become passionately reticent." The expedient of the pseudonym must of itself have done a great deal to 'enlarge' Sharp's soul and give it utterance.

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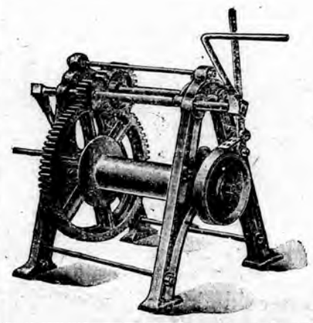

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